

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 1.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1889.

NO 2.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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"The Item."

Select Story.

THIRD CLASS.

A good many years have passed since, one bitter cold night—the last in the old year—I was taking the seven o'clock express from York to Newcastle.

The train stood ready to start, but either there were few passengers or they did not like leaving the cheerful warmth of waiting and refreshment rooms until the last moment, for I paced the platform in gloomy solitude, trying to decide the then momentous question whether to travel third-class and please the governor, or first-class and please myself.

My father was a large shareholder and took an active interest in the working of the line. He was not satisfied with getting good interest for his money, but wanted to the very full amount all the principal was capable of making.

"Make the third-class carriage as comfortable as you can and then far greater numbers will travel," was one of his maxims.

"It is not the solitary firsts and seconds that will make the affair pay, Bob, my lad," said he, addressing me, "but the hundreds and thousands of mill-hands and mechanics. When you travel on our line never lose an opportunity of going third-class, and then you will be able to suggest improvements.

And so I usually followed his advice; but on this night I felt sorely tempted to make an exception to the rule. I remember, however, with an uneasy conscience, that I was bound to please the old gentleman just now, if possible. He might have a talent for making money, but his son had been largely endowed by the gift of spending it, and I knew well that in a few days I should be obliged again to appeal to his generosity to free me from my liabilities; and so, with the air of a martyr, I walked up to the front of the nearest carriage.

"Are these corner seats all taken?" I asked of two ladies who were the sole occupants of the carriage.

"All but that," said the elder one, pointing to the one opposite to her.

I threw a small satchel and some wraps into the seat.

"You are not going third on a night like this, are you, Mr. Lawson?" said the guard, addressing me.

"Certainly! Why not?" demanded I, quite bravely.

But I felt that I was quite a self-denying young man, and should most assuredly, in my first letter home, make a strong note of the sacrifice I had made.

"I will get you a foot-warmer; You will need it to-night," said the guard, as he was hurrying away.

"I haiks. Bring one for these ladies as well," I returned.

"Have you any luggage, sir?" the man inquired, a few moments later, as having fulfilled his commission, he stood waiting to give the signal for our departure.

"In the van," I replied.

"And your friends?" he asked.

I turned to the two ladies. The elder one nodded.

"Yes," I answered.

"All right!" the guard shouted, and blew a shrill whistle.

And in a few seconds we were

on our way to Newcastle. But traveling was heavy work, as the rails were encumbered with snow.

My companions were not talkative. The old lady, indeed, listened to what I had to say, and now and then ventured a remark on her own account; but the young one merely gave monosyllable replies to any observations addressed to her. I thought, however, that she had the most musical voice I had ever heard, and I felt provoked with her for talking so little, and keeping her face concealed by a Shetland veil, which made it impossible to see what her features were like.

At length I gave up all efforts at conversation, and sat wondering who my fellow passengers were, and devising a scheme that would make the lady throw back her veil.

As I lay back with closed eyes, visions of a fair haired, blue-eyed, gentle girl floated before me, and already I was more than half in love with her. I was a young man, and had never before felt the charm of a sweet voice, and I determined that I would not lose sight of the possessor in a hurry.

Presently I let down the window and attempted to look out, instantly there was such a volley of fine snow that I was compelled to close it again quickly. The ladies shivered and I at once offered my rug to the elder lady, and then more carefully and tenderly folded my plaid about the younger one.

At last we ran into Darlington station; and as I hastily ordered port wine negus to be brought to us as hot as it could be made, I exulted in the thought that at last I should have a glimpse of the young lady's face. But I was doomed to disappointment.

"You had better keep down your veil, my dear; this wind will make your toothache worse," remarked the elder lady, quietly turning to her companion.

After this I sat in sullen silence brooding over my ill-luck.

Traveling grew worse. The old lady was evidently agitated. She slipped her hand into the young lady's muff, evidently for sympathy.

"I am afraid we shall not get to Newcastle to-night," I said, bending toward them.

"Surely!" burst from both their lips, in such consternation as made me sorry to have imparted such disagreeable information.

"But we must be in Newcastle to-night!" said the elder lady, irrationally; and the tears stood in her eyes, as she added, "Do you really think there is no possibility of our arriving to-night?"

"I am afraid not madam," said I; "but if your business is very urgent I will try and get a telegram sent for you at the next station, that is if the wires are all right."

"There is no need, thank you," replied the young lady, quickly.

"No thank you," replied the elder one. "I was but reflecting on the unpleasant position we should be placed in as two unprotected ladies. My daughter, too, has not been well for some time.

Of course I offered my protection, and secretly felt glad at the prospect of spending several hours in the company of "my daughter."

"There is a long cutting not far off," I remarked, presently. "If we get through that we shall reach Newcastle two or three hours late; but if not, we are doomed."

As I finished speaking we came to a dead stand. In a second or two the guard opened the carriage door.

"We shall be obliged to stay here for the night, Mr. Lawson," he said; "There is a regular block. Lucky job their are some cottages near."

"Send to engage at least one room for me and my friends," requested I. "This young lady is not well, and would be very glad to get to bed, I dare say, if such a luxury as a bed can be procured."

"All right, sir," said he, touching his cap, and giving a knowing wink as I tipped him.

"I was positively informed," said some one, in a loud voice, "that the party I want took this train at York; and I have the warrant for his apprehension."

Both ladies trembled violently as we passed the men.

"Well, you see he is not here," replied the guard. You have seen all the passengers."

"All but those," said the stranger pointing toward us.

"I tell you again," cried the guard, "that is young Mr. Lawson."

"Yes, yes," allowed the detective—for it was no other—"I know him, but those ladies?"

"They are his friends. Came with him to the station at York, and—"

"But I must and will know all about them!" broke in the detective.

"Mr. Lawson!" shouted the guard impatiently, "will you please come here a moment?"

"Oh, say we are friends," pleaded the old lady. "I will give you a full explanation afterward."

"Well," said I, as I joined the two men.

"I am really ashamed to trouble you, sir, but this man will not take my word for it that those ladies are your friends."

"Perhaps he will take mine," I said.

"Then they really are friends of yours?" interrogated the detective.

"Certainly, they are going with me to Newcastle," I replied.

I left the fellow in the midst of his apologies to follow the advice given him by the guard—

"Get back to York as fast as you can and know what you are about another time before you begin insulting respectable ladies and gentlemen."

When I had ushered the ladies into the little sitting-room that had been reserved for us, I looked from one to the other for an explanation. They did not keep me waiting.

"We are in your hands, sir," the elder lady said rising and taking the hat and veil from off the head of the younger one displaying to my sight, not the blonde beauty I had been dreaming about, but a pale, delicate youth. I stood dumb-founded. What a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous!

"I don't understand," said I, slowly, trying to take in all the facts of the case. "Then you are really the people?" I went on, and then paused.

"Yes," answered the old lady, finishing the sentence for me. "we really are the people the detective is looking for; but oh, sir, have pity and spare us!" And here she broke down, sobbing as though her heart would break.

The young fellow hid his face in his hands and wept like a child. After a little while the old lady told me her story. She had had

misfortune and trouble, had experienced loss after loss—indeed everything seemed to have gone against her. At last her only daughter fell ill. Weeks passed on; but there was no improvement. The doctor told her plainly that her only hope of recovery lay in her being provided with better nourishment, and ordered expensive wines and various delicacies. But the question was how, with her limited means, to procure these. Affairs were in this condition when her son Paul, who was in a bank, embezzled some money, intending to refund it; but the defalcation was at once found out, and as there had been other petty frauds in the bank of late, the manager and directors were determined to make an example of the defaulter.

"And now, sir," concluded the old lady, "we are in your hands. You must do with us as you please. Had it not been for you we should have been in custody."

It was no question of right or wrong; I felt I could not give these people up to justice, and at once assured them of my protection, although in so doing I felt rather guilty, for on that very morning my father had been discussing the case at breakfast, and hoping the delinquent would be caught.

We were detained several hours, and it was not until the evening of the next day that we arrived at Newcastle. As we alighted on the platform whom should I see first but my friend, the detective. Luckily neither of the others observed him. After seeing to the luggage, we entered a cab and drove away. I felt terribly nervous, but thought it was better for the present not to acquaint my companions with our real position. That we should have a visit from the fellow, I felt certain, but could devise no plan to elude him.

The ladies, on arriving at the hotel, pleaded fatigue; and were served with a cup of tea in their bedroom, whilst I had dinner, and afterward went into the billiard-room to smoke a cigar and think over some way of escape for my new formed friends.

"What, Bob, is that you?" shouted a familiar voice. "I should as soon have thought of meeting my great-grandfather here to-night as you. Where in the world have you sprung from?"

And there, to be sure, was wild laughing Ted Vercor, or "Mad Ted," as he was more frequently called among his friends.

"What if I ask you a question, old fellow?" I said.

"Oh, it is easily answered in my case," he laughed. "I have my yacht just down the water a little way, all manned ready to start on another long cruise; and had it not been for my rascally confidential man just at the last moment taking it into his head to get married and settle down on land, I should have been no one knows where now. I shall be off directly I meet with one to suit me. You know, Bob, I am rather hard to please. I want a fellow I can make a companion of at times."

"Get married," I suggested.

"That would never do. I could not get rid of a wife just when I wanted. No, Bob, I don't want a wife. I want a man to see to my clothes, arrange my books, keep a diary of our travels, and dine with me and take a hand at cards with me."

(Continued on eighth page.)

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

I. ULRIC ALTON, of Greenville, N. H., was killed while driving across the track at Fitchburg, Mass.

SECRETARY TRACY paid his first official visit to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and inspected all the vessels being built and repaired there.

The All-America and Chicago baseball teams were warmly welcomed home by their friends at a public dinner at Delmonico's, in New York city, and their trip around the world was celebrated with toasts, words of wit and praise and applause. Among the many speech-makers were Chauncey M. Depew, Mark Twain, Erastus Wiman and Daniel Dougherty.

JACOB SANDT, a well-known and respected grocer of Easton, Penn., Commander of Hugh Payne's Commandery, committed suicide by hanging himself from a rafter in the garret of his home.

After a shut-down of only a week's duration, the coal miners along the Monongahela River, Penn., have resumed work. About 6000 men in all were affected by the resumption.

The Boston freight houses of the Boston and Maine Railroad were destroyed by fire. Loss over \$500,000.

MAYOR GRANT, of New York, has appointed Fire Commissioner Richard Croker, the leader of Tammany Hall, to the office of City Chamberlain, recently resigned by William M. Ivins. Mr. Croker was promptly sworn into office. The salary is \$25,000 a year.

The by-elections in Rhode Island resulted in favor of the Republicans. They will have a majority of eleven on joint ballot in the Legislature.

CHARLES HOPKINS, sixty years of age, of Philadelphia, was instantly killed, and John Oogoon fatally injured by falling from the fourth story of a new building in Atlantic City, N. J.

GENERAL FRANCIS FREDERICK MILLEN, Irish patriot, soldier and journalist, died at his late residence in New York city at the age of fifty-three years.

PAULINE ZANCHISKA, an insane Polish girl, threw herself in front of an approaching train near Scranton, Penn., and was crushed to death. She did it in order to escape capture by asylum authorities.

THORWALD EGIDIUS, the son of the Norwegian Consul at Amsterdam, committed suicide in his elegant apartments at New York city. Egidius was a tall, athletic man, about twenty-eight years old. He was well educated and was of a cheerful disposition.

When Charles W. Knodel, of Black Rock, N. Y., was awakened by his mother to go to work he put a pistol to his head and shot himself to death.

WILLIAM J. IRVING, JR., local manager of the Hammond Dressed Beef Company, at Hartford, Conn., is charged with embezzling \$10,000.

EDGAR SWAN, the defaulting teller of the City National Bank of Lynn, Mass., has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The New York Yacht Club has accepted Lord Dunraven's challenge to sail for the America's Cup.

BILLINGS & EATON, wholesale hide and leather dealers of Boston, Mass., have failed for \$700,000.

The Planet Jute Mills, Brooklyn, N. Y., were destroyed by fire. Loss over \$400,000.

The men appointed to make a complete appraisal of the personal effects of the late philanthropist Isaiah V. Williamson place the aggregate value of the effects at \$9,810,689.75.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON, son of the President, was arrested in New York city at the instance of Governor Crosby, of Montana, who asks \$100,000 damages for an alleged libel which appeared in the *Live Stock Journal*, of which Mr. Harrison is part owner. The prisoner was immediately released on \$5000 bail.

South and West.

CRAFT'S sawmill, near Junction City, Ky., was wrecked by a boiler explosion and four men were killed.

Rain fell in South Dakota extinguishing prairie fires.

MISS BERTHA TRACY committed suicide at Chattanooga, Tenn., by firing a bullet into her heart, having only a few minutes previously taken chloroform with the intention of ending her life.

FRANK HARSS, of Bloomfield, Mich., aged twenty-two years, was tramped to death by a stallion. The animal seized him by the neck with his teeth, shaking him terribly, and stamping him to death.

The recent storm which raged in Baltimore, with severity swept over the lower Chesapeake coast disastrously to shipping. More than a dozen seamen lost their lives and forty vessels were wrecked.

The Louisville (Ky.) Bridge and Iron Company's Works, the largest establishment of its kind in the South, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$150,000. Two hundred men were thrown out of work.

SCARLET fever of a malignant type has broken out at Fairbury, Ill.

NEAR Yarrowborough Station, Texas, Rev. Hall Miller shot and killed an intoxicated man of evil reputation named Puchard, who had disturbed his meeting.

MOUNTAIN fires were raging on the South Mountain near Edgemont, Md. A vast lot of timber was destroyed.

The United States man-of-war Pensacola, which sunk during the recent hurricane at Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard, has been floated, and is found not to be strained.

MRS. GEORGE SHECKLES, while trying to extinguish the burning dress of her infant daughter, was burned to death at Shelbyville, Ind. The child also lost its life.

The village of Cannonsburg, Mich., has been wiped out by fire.

The family of William Woods, near Clayton, Ga., were all burned to death in their own house. The building took fire near the only door, and on awaking they found themselves cut off. The family was composed of the wife and five children.

MRS. ANDREW BUBERO, a Finnish woman, living at New York Mills, Minn., recently gave birth to six children at one birth; three were born dead, the others are still living.

ALL the street-cars in Minneapolis, Minn., were stopped by a strike of the drivers and conductors for higher wages.

MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD HATCH, of the United States Army, died at Fort Robinson, Neb., as the result of injuries received about a month ago by being thrown from a carriage.

Four children of Joseph Mirdam, a German farmer of St. Joseph, Minn., found some wild parsnips, and all ate of them. Three of the children, a boy six years old and two girls, four and two years old, died in terrible agony.

ABEL LODGE, of New Lisbon, Ohio, the village Treasurer, is a defaulter to the extent of \$9000.

Washington.

By direction of the President the Secretary of War has ordered that the new military

post near Denver, Col., shall be known as Fort Logan, to honor the memory of the late General John A. Logan.

The President has designated Assistant Secretary Bacheller to act as Secretary of the Treasury in the absence of Secretary Windom, and Assistant Secretary Tichenor to act as Secretary in the absence of both Secretary Windom and Assistant Secretary Bacheller.

HAROLD M. SEWELL, removed by Secretary Bayard from the office of Consul-General in Samoa, has been appointed by Secretary Blaine the disbursing agent to the Samoan Commission at Berlin.

ADAM C. TANNER, of Canton, Ohio, has been appointed Chief of the Appointment Division, Interior Department.

The President has made the following appointments: Frank Phinley, to be United States Attorney for the District of Vermont; George A. Knight, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Texas, and James McDowell, to be Register of the Land Office at Huron, Dak.

The President has abandoned his proposed cruise in Chesapeake Bay for the present, as Mrs. Harrison's health is not good.

REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS H. PATTERSON, U. S. N., retired, died a few days ago at Washington, aged sixty-nine years. He was born in New Orleans, and entered the navy as midshipman in 1836.

It was positively announced that the President and Mrs. Harrison were to be the guests of Vice-President and Mrs. Morton during their visit to New York at the centennial celebration, and after that would go to Rhinebeck, Mr. Morton's country seat, on the Hudson, for a longer stay of rest and recreation.

The United States Consul General at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, has reported to the Secretary of the State that yellow fever is prevalent there to an alarming extent.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS TANNER issued an order holding that "Whenever a pensioner is disabled in a hand or foot in a degree entitling him to \$24 per month such pensioner shall by reason of that fact be entitled to the rate of \$30 per month." This order will favorably affect the pensions of 600 to 800 disabled veterans of the late war.

Foreign.

The Ameer of Bokhara is about to send his son to Russia to be educated. The State Bank of Russia will open a branch in Bokhara.

The Persian Government has ceded the districts of Kelat and Kederi to Russia.

OVER 15,000 persons were rendered homeless by the great fire at Surat, India. To add to the prevailing distress cholera has broken out in the town.

The rumor that Stanley and Emin Pasha were marching in the direction of Zanzibar was an Arabian invention.

A WINE store at Szil, Hungary, was entered by thieves. The proprietor surprised the robbers at their work and was seized and crushed to death in a wine press. They caught the blood in a cup and forced a passer-by to drink it.

KING JOHN, of Abyssinia, before his death appointed as his successor his nephew, Dagiac Mangacia.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill regulating the procedure of the trial of Boulanger by the Senate. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of General Boulanger, Dillon and Rochefort. Copies of them have been submitted to every police station in France.

The Indian pearl fisheries are a failure owing to the prevalence of cholera. The failure involves a loss to the government of about \$2,800,000.

A TERRIBLE explosion has occurred in a colliery at Castrop, Westphalia, Germany. The men were at work in the pit at the time, and twenty were killed.

The American schooner *Carrie A. Buchanan* was chased by a Dominican gunboat and fired upon off the coast of St. Domingo, West Indies.

ARCHBISHOP JOSEPH TELESFORUS PAUL, of Bogota, United States of Colombia, is dead.

FRANCE and China have agreed to connect the China and Tonquin telegraph lines.

ANOTHER attempt on the life of the Czar is reported.

GENERAL BOULANGER is in London and is being fed like an exiled Prince.

GABRIEL DUMONT, Lieutenant of Louis Riel in the Northwest rebellion, has been pardoned by the Canadian Government.

MR. BALFOUR will succeed Mr. W. H. Smith as First Lord of the British Treasury and leader of the House of Commons. Mr. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, taking Mr. Balfour's place as Irish Secretary.

The Duke of Nassau took the oath of office as Regent of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

THE MARKETS.

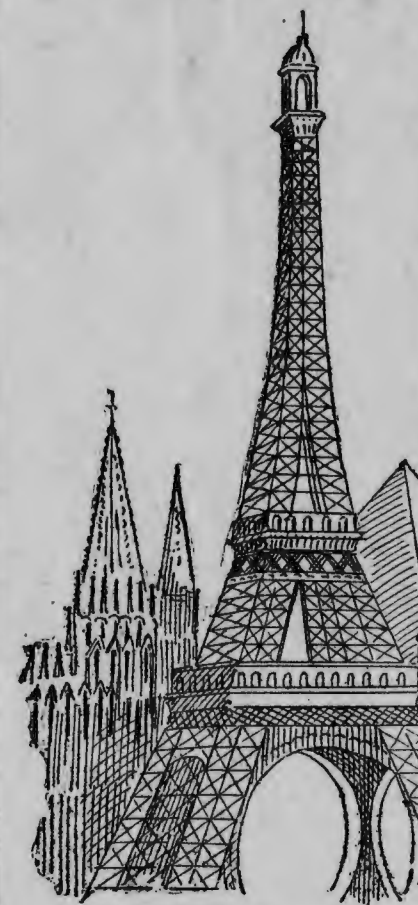
NEW YORK.			
Bees.	3 95	@	5 10
Milk Cows, com. to good.	.25	@	.45 00
Calves, common to prime.	4 00	@	6 30
Sheep.	3 75	@	6 25
Lambs.	2 00	@	5 50
Hogs—Live.	5 00	@	5 40
Dressed.	6 1/2	@	6 1/2
Flour—City Mill Extra.	4 50	@	4 65
Patents.	5 10	@	6 40
Wheat—No. 2 Red.	85 1/2	@	88 1/2
Rye—State.	50	@	61
Barley—Two-rowed State.	70	@	74
Corn—Ungraded Mixed.	41	@	44
Oats—No. 1 White.	—	@	39
Mixed Western.	30	@	33
Hay—No. 1.	80	@	95
Straw—Long Rye.	—	@	75
Lard—City Steam.	—	@	6 70
Butter—Elgin Creamery.	27 1/2	@	28
Dairy, fair to good.	18	@	24
West. Im. Creamery.	17	@	23
Factory.	10	@	19
Cheese—State Factory.	10 1/2	@	11
Skims—Light.	8 1/2	@	9
Western.	9	@	10 1/2
Eggs—State and Penn.	11 1/2	@	12
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western.	2 80	@	4 25
Sheep—Medium to Good.	3 25	@	4 75
Lambs—Fair to Good.	5 25	@	6 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 15	@	5 20
Flour—Family.	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern.	—	@	89 1/2
Corn—No. 3, Yellow.	—	@	38 1/2
Oats—No. 2, White.	30 1/2	@	31 1/2
Barley—No. 1 Canada.	—	@	70
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's.	6 70	@	7 25
Corn—Steamer Yellow.	48	@	46 1/2
Oats—No. 2 White.	31	@	40
Rye—State.	65	@	70
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight.	5	@	6
Sheep—Live weight.	4	@	5 1/2
Lambs.	4 1/2	@	6 1/2
Hogs—Northern.	—	@	5 1/2
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family.	4 50	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red, April.	91	@	92
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, April.	41 1/2	@	42
Oats—Ungraded White.	—	@	38 1/2
Potatoes—Early Rose.	30	@	40
Butter—Creamery Extra.	—	@	27
Cheese—Part skims.	9	@	9

NEARLY 1000 FEET HIGH.

The Great Eiffel Tower at the Paris Exposition.

How the Colossal Structure, Just Completed, was Erected.

The great Eiffel tower at the Paris Exhibition has just been completed, and a description of the colossal structure, with an account of the way it was built, and a sketch of its constructor, will be appropriate at this time. It is scarcely necessary to say that the



Coloqne Cathedral, 511 ft. The Eiffel Tower, 984 ft. The Great Pyramid, 480 ft. St. Peter's, 433 ft. Rousai Cathedral, 470 ft. Statue of Liberty, 301 ft. Washington Monument, 555 ft. Column Vendome, 148 ft.

Eiffel tower is by far the highest structure in the world. It presents a decidedly unique appearance, too—in general outline not unlike a stack of four gigantic muskets with their butts well and solidly spread and their bayonets joining at their tips.

The Eiffel tower stands in the Champ de Mars, almost on the left bank of the river Seine, just in the rear of the Quai d'Orsay, and in fact a part of its foundation is sunk through an old arm of the river, which has been filled in these many years. Its base covers a plot of ground 328 feet square, or nearly two and a half acres in extent.



GUSTAVE EIFFEL.

It is really at the base a group of four towers, each nearly fifty feet square, placed at the corners of the plot of ground, and inclining toward each other as they rise at an angle of fifty-four degrees. Each tower consists of four columns, bound together by trusswork, and each column rests on a masonry pier which is so built that the weight of the column rests upon it squarely and not at an angle.

As the tower is 984 feet high, it will be seen that the matter of providing a solid foundation was one of great importance. There was a lot of boring and digging before the spot upon which the tower stands was finally selected.

The foundation rests upon a thick stratum of sand and gravel. It may be well to say, for the benefit of those who think sand is a rather treacherous sort of ground, that a bed of sand and gravel, away under ground, is pretty solid stuff. One of the towers of the Brooklyn Bridge rests on that sort of base.

The foundations of the two piers of the Eiffel tower farthest from the Seine rest on sand and gravel about twenty-five feet below the surface of the ground. These foundations were laid in open excavations and consist of great solid platforms of beton, six feet thick, and next of four stone piers which rise to the surface to receive the iron columns.

The foundations for the two piers nearest the river were not so easily laid. It was necessary to go thirty-five feet below the surface of the ground, and this was sixteen feet under water. So caissons had to be used, as they were in building the Brooklyn Bridge piers.

A caisson is in effect simply an enormous iron box, without any cover, turned upside down. The method of using it is to dig the earth out from under it and allow it to gradually settle as the excavation progresses, meanwhile building the pier on top. When the required depth is reached the caisson itself is filled up with the beton, and it forms the bottom layer of the foundation. A shaft is left running through the pier above for entrance and exit as the work goes on, and the air in the caisson and shaft is compressed to whatever is necessary to keep the water out of the bottom. It is the principle of the diving bell modified.

Work on the foundations was begun on January 28, 1887, and at the end of June they were completed. Then began the labor of setting up the innumerable pieces of iron of which the tower is composed, and it went on at a rapid rate, for each individual piece came from the works of M. Eiffel, at Levallois-Peret, cut to its exact dimensions, fitted

and drilled, so that no modification was necessary at the place of operations. Up to a height of about fifty feet the workmen required no scaffolding to work upon, as each pier supported itself, although each leaned toward the others. Then an artificial support had to be provided, as above that height, until the first platform was reached, the center of gravity of each pier would fall outside of the base.

And so piece by piece the towers grew, and at length reached a height of 140 feet. Then four enormous horizontal trusses were put in place to connect the four piers. These were nearly 140 feet long and weighed a good many tons, and in order to place them in position it was necessary to erect an extensive false work, or scaffolding. When these trusses were in position, and the connecting beams to form a flooring were in place, the workmen had a great solid platform, nearly 150 feet above the ground and upward of 150 feet square, to work upon.

These four inclined piers and the four big connecting trusses form the solid groundwork of the tower. There is nothing particularly unique in the detail of construction. The work is simply a system of trusses and braces, in which the material is so placed as to make a strong and light structure. The four great arches which rise between the piers, immediately under the great horizontal trusses, are largely ornamental in character. They serve to round off what would otherwise be an angular outline, but do not support any of the weight of the structure.

Above the lower platform two four-corner piers incline toward each other at a sharper angle. The iron columns are lighter and the spaces in the system of bracing are larger. High above the first platform, nearly 400 feet from the ground, a second series of horizontal trusses binds the four piers together and forms the basis for a second landing. These two platforms are glorious places



Coloqne Cathedral, 511 ft. The Eiffel Tower, 984 ft. The Great Pyramid, 480 ft. St. Peter's, 433 ft. Rousai Cathedral, 470 ft. Statue of Liberty, 301 ft. Washington Monument, 555 ft. Column Vendome, 148 ft.

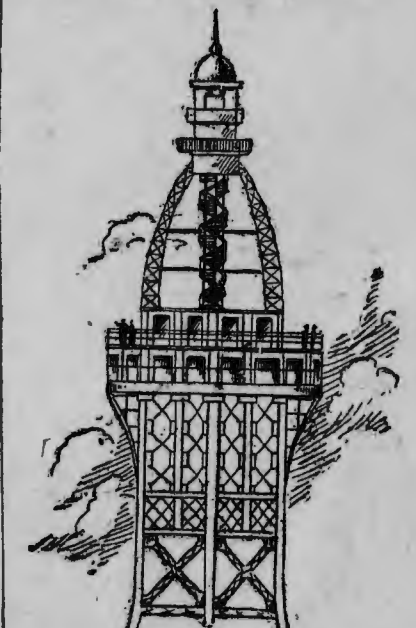
from which to view the city of Paris. They are so large that even very timid persons standing on them will lose all fear. The lower one is nearly half an acre in extent while the upper one is about one-third that size.

From the platform a view of the country for forty miles around may be obtained.

Above the second platform the four corner piers gradually approach each other and at length unite in one pier, at the top of which, nearly a fifth of a mile from the ground, there is a covered observatory, and above this rises a slender mast. Doubtless many thousand people will see Paris and ever so many square miles of surrounding country from the observatory during the summer. They will not have to walk up, for a gigantic elevator runs up through one of the piers to the very top. This elevator is of peculiar construction, for the carriage or truck, travels upward on a spiral track, while the car itself rises vertically, or rather as nearly vertically as the angle of the pier will allow.

While the Eiffel tower was a stupendous conception, and will stand as completed the marvel of modern engineering, no new principles are involved in its construction. In fact, to an engineer, the most wonderful thing about the tower is its simplicity. The way for the Eiffel tower, both in conception and execution, was paved, after a fashion, by the work on the Garabit viaduct and the Tarnes bridge, both of which were built by Eiffel. In fact, the construction of bridges and viaducts, without the use of scaffolding or false work, by making the several parts balance themselves as the work progresses, owes much to this French engineer.

Gustave Eiffel is a master of construction. It is said of him that he combines within himself the practical knowledge of the English engineer, the audacity of the American and the science and theories of the Frenchman. He was born at Dijon, France, in 1832, and was educated at the Central School of Sciences and Arts. He it was who first made practical use of compressed air in caissons in the building of bridge foundations, in the erection of the great bridge at Bordeaux.



TOP OF THE TOWER.

M. Eiffel has been a busy man, indeed, these many years, but he found time, when the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World was to be set up in New York Harbor, to design the skeleton framework which supports the gigantic figure and at the same time firmly holds it to the granite pier on which it stands.

A glance at the illustration will show to what extent the Eiffel tower overshadows all the famous tall structures of the world. In comparison with its 984 feet Cheops is dwarfed at 480. The Washington Monument is little less than 500 feet high, and the point of the flame of Liberty's torch in New York Harbor rises barely 300 feet in the air.

The fees for ascending the Eiffel tower are five francs (\$1) to the top, three francs (sixty cents) to the second platform and two francs (forty cents) to the first. The three platforms will hold 10,000 people.

APRIL CROPS REPORTS.

The Condition of Winter Grain and Farm Animals.

The crop report of the Department of Agriculture for April relates to the condition of winter grain and of farm animals as they go out of winter quarters. There was little winter protection, except for a short time in mid-winter, in the latitude of heavy winter snows; consequently the more northern breadths are somewhat brown in color, and patches in wet soils are winter killed. Yet the temperature has been so mild, with so few sudden extremes, that the present condition is very good. The plants are generally well rooted, and have been growing, over a large part of the area, through the winter. The general average condition is 94, nearly the same as the April condition of the crop of 1886, which fell at harvest to 87.8; that of 1888, 82, and that of the previous year, 88.1. The April condition of the large crop of 1884 was 95.4, going up to 98 at harvest.

The rye crop is also in good condition. The general average is 93.9.

The mild winter has been favorable to farm animals, which are generally in high condition.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

An Aged German Kills Himself With a Home-made Cannon.

Gustave Stenzel, an aged German of Milwaukee, Wis., shot himself with a cannon under peculiar circumstances. He made the cannon himself. He first secured a piece of cast steel, weighing nine pounds, six inches long and two inches square. In this was a hole an inch in diameter and five inches deep, with a regular cannon touch-hole at the end. He filled it with half a pint of powder and double B shot.

He then placed the cannon on a tub, with the muzzle close to his abdomen, and deliberately touched off the load. His wife found him lying on the ground, with a terrible hole in his abdomen. He died instantly. The cannon was found several yards from the spot. Stenzel had been a hard drinker for several months, and the night previous he threatened to kill his wife and himself.

THE LABOR WORLD.

The iron trade is very inactive.

A SILK mill is to be erected at Lynchburg, Va.

A SHOE factory is to be built at Raleigh, N. C.

SEVERAL silk mills are to be built in Pennsylvania.

THE three labor strikes in Buffalo, N. Y., are still on.

THE hosiery manufacturers are crowded with work.

HUNGARY, in fear of a labor shortage, has forbidden emigration.

IN Spartansburg County, S. C., there are eight cotton mills in operation.

TUSKALOOSA, Ala., expects soon to have a \$100,000 boot and shoe factory.

IN Great Britain there are 203 tin-plate mills, employing 100,000 hands.

A GENERAL strike of the street-railway employees in Minneapolis is threatened.

KRUPP, of Germany, is putting up a big mill to turn out more war material.

THE carmen of Vienna are organizing with a view to striking for higher wages.

ORGANIZED labor is making preparation for the eighth hour strike next year.

THE Welsh tin plate makers have abandoned their attempt to form a trust.

NEW ENGLAND shoemakers continue to leave large cities for country places.

KNOXVILLE and Nashville, Tenn., are looming up as great manufacturing centers.

THE paper-making industry throughout the United States is profitable. There are 1100 mills.

THE biggest printing plant in the world is that presided over by the United States Public Printer.

POOR cotton, poor weather, high speed make the threads break often and make the weaver's life a bore.

IT is probable that Pennsylvania will appropriate \$500,000 to introduce manual training in public schools.

A GERMAN manufacturer now visiting America says America leads the world in the line of shoe machinery.

AN expert weaver can care for eight looms; he works in an aisle with four looms before him and four behind him.

NEW YORK State is maintaining 3000 idle convicts, many of whom are upon the verge of insanity from lack of work.

WORK has been resumed in sixteen collieries at Wilkesbarre that had been idle for some time, setting to work 6000 people.

NO Massachusetts railroad will hire a man unless he signs a contract not to begin suit for damages in case he is injured.

THE strike of the female feather-workers of New York city failed only after a struggle almost without parallel in the history of strikes.

THERE is said to be one woman in the finishing department of the watch factory at Waltham, Mass., able to do men's work for men's pay.

PITTSBURG's glass workers are all opposed to prohibition, as the bottle trade is one of the biggest and most lucrative branches of their industry.

KANSAS has been obliged to break a prison labor contract for the rather novel reason that she has not enough available room in the penitentiary to fill it.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, the insurance millionaire of Hartford, Conn., was originally a marble cutter, and is said to know more about marble cutting than any other man alive.

THE New York watch-case makers propose to rebel against task work, which, they say, compels them to do six days' work in five. The watch-making industry seems to be growing all over the United States.

A new coal cutting machine is operated by electricity and makes 250 blows a minute, and has been practically tested in the coal mines of Illinois. The coal operators have seen it used and say that it is a good thing.

FIFTY or sixty years ago the total number of persons employed by the Manchester (England) Postoffice was twenty or thirty at most. Now there are 1600, which being added to the number employed in the outer districts, make a total of nearly 2500—one-fifth part of whom are women.

IN the vicinity of Santa Margarita is what is claimed to be the largest prune orchard in California, or in the world. Its size is somewhere near 300 acres and is in a very thrifty condition. Prunes and olives have been found to do remarkably well in that locality, as well as many other fruits.

WON KWANG PEI, formerly of the Chinese Embassy at Washington and now in Shanghai, advocates the expulsion of every American in the service of China as a reprisal for the exclusion of Chinamen from America.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN
DAY SERMON.

Subject: "Rounding Up the Century."

TEXT: "Amen; Alleluia."—Revelations
xix., 4.

The Nineteenth century is departing. After it has taken a few more steps, if each year be a step, it will be gone into the eternities. In a short time we shall be in the last decade of this century, which fact makes the solemnest book outside the Bible the almanac, and the most suggestive and the most tremendous piece of machinery in all the earth the clock. The last decade of this century upon which we shall soon enter will be the grandest, mightiest and most decisive decade in all the chronologies. I am glad it is not to come immediately, for we need by a new baptism of the Holy Ghost to prepare for it. That last ten years of the Nineteenth century, may we all live to see them! Does any one say that this division of time is arbitrary? Oh, no; in other ages the divisions of time may have been arbitrary, but our years date from Christ. Does any one say that the grouping of ten together is an arrangement arbitrary? Oh, no; next to the figure seven, ten is with God a favorite number. Abraham dwelt ten years in Canaan. Ten righteous men would have saved Sodom. In the ancient tabernacle were ten curtains, their pillars ten and their sockets ten. In the ancient temple were ten lavers and ten candlesticks and ten tables and a molten sea of ten cubits. And the commandments written on the granite of Mount Sinai were ten, and the kingdom of God was likened to ten virgins, and ten men should lay hold of him that was a Jew, and the reward of the greatly faithful is that they shall reign over ten cities, and in the effort to take the census of the New Jerusalem the number ten swings around the thousands, crying "ten thousands times ten thousands." So I come to look toward the closing ten years of the Nineteenth century with an intensity of interest I can hardly describe.

I have also noticed that the favorite time in many of the centuries for great events was the closing fragment of the century. Is America to be discovered, it must be in the last decade of the Fifteenth century, namely, 1492. Was free constitutional government to be well established in America, the last years of the Eighteenth century must achieve it. Were three cities to be submerged by one pitch of scoria, Herculaneum and Strabian and Pompeii in the latter part of the First century must be under. The Fourth century closed with the most agitating ecclesiastical war of history, Urban the Sixth against Clement the Seventh. Alfred the Great closes the Ninth century and Edward Ironsides the Eleventh century with their resounding deeds. The Sixteenth century closed with the establishment of religious independence in the United Netherlands. Aye, almost every century has had its peroration of towering achievements. As the closing years of the centuries seem a favorite time for great scenes of emancipation or disaster, and as the number ten seems a favorite number in the Scriptures, written by divine direction, and as we are soon to enter upon the last ten years of the Nineteenth century, what does the world propose? What does the church of Christ propose? What do reformers propose? I know not; but now in the presence of this consecrated assembly I propose that we make ready, get all our batteries planted and all our plans well laid in what remains of this decade, and then in the last decade of the Nineteenth century march up and take this round world for God.

When I say we, I mean the five hundred million Christians now alive. But, as many of them will not have enough heart for the work let us copy Gideon, and as he had thirty-two thousand men in his army to fight the Midianites but many of them were not made of the right stuff and he promulgated a military order saying: "Whosoever is fearful and afraid let him return and depart early from Gilead," and twenty-two thousand were afraid of getting hurt and went home and only ten thousand were left and God told them that even this reduced number was too large a number, for they might think they had triumphed independent of divine help, and so the number must be still further reduced and only those should be kept in the ranks who in passing the river should be so in haste for victory over their enemies, that though very thirsty, they would without stopping a second just scoop up the water in the palm of their right hand and scoop up the water in the palm of their left hand, and only three hundred men did that and those three hundred men with the battle shout: "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon," scattered the Midianites like leaves in an equinox, so out of the five hundred million nominal Christians of to-day let all unbelievers and cowards go home and get out of the way. And suppose we have only four hundred million left, suppose only one hundred million left, yes, suppose only one hundred million left, with them we will undertake the divine crusade, and each one just scooping up a palm full of the river of God's mercy in one hand and a palm full of the river of God's strength in the other, let us with the cry, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon," the sword of the Lord and of Matthew Simpson, the sword of the Lord and of Bishop McCallister, the sword of the Lord and of Adoniram Judson, the sword of the Lord and of Martin Luther, go into the last decade of the Nineteenth century.

Is it audacious for me to propose it? Oh, no; a captive servant in the kitchen of Naaman told the commander-in-chief where he could get rid of the blotches of his awful leprosy and his complexion became as fair as a babe's. And didn't Christ in order to take the ophthalmia out of the eyes of the blind man use a mixture of spit and dust? And who showed Blucher a short cut for his army, so that instead of the regular road by which he would have come up too late, he came up in time to save Waterloo and Europe? Was it not an unknown lad, who perhaps could not write his own name? And so I, "who am less than the least of all saints," propose a short cut to victory and am willing to be the expectation on some blind eye and tell some of the brigadier generals of the Lord of host how this leprosed world may in the final decade of the Nineteenth century have its flesh come again as the flesh of a little child.

Is there anything in prophecy to hinder this speedy consummation? No. Some one begins to quote from Daniel about "times, times and a half time," and takes from Revelation the seven trumpets blowing them all at once in my ear. But with utmost reverence I take up all the prophecies and hold them toward heaven and say God never has and never will stop the consummation of the church of God will rise up to its full work it can make Daniel's time twenty years and his half time ten years. Neither Isaiah, nor Ezekiel, nor Micah, nor Malachi, nor Jeremiah, nor any of the major or minor prophets will hinder as a second. Suppose the Bible had announced the millennium to begin the year 3889, that would be no hindrance. In one sense God never changes His mind, being the same yesterday, to-day and forever. But in another sense He does change His mind and times without number

every day, and that is when His people pray. Didn't He change His mind about Nineveh? By God's command Jonah, at the top of his voice, while standing on the steps of the merchants' exchange and the palatial residences of that city, cried out: "Yet forty days and Nineveh shall be overthrown." Was it overthrown in forty days? No. The people gave up their sins and cried for mercy, and though Jonah got mad because his whole course of sermons had been spoiled and went into a disgraceful pouting, we have the record so sublime I cannot read it without feeling a nervous chill running through me. "God saw their works that they turned from their evil way and God repented of the evil that He had said. He would do unto them, and He did it not." God is a father, and some of us know what that means, and some time when we have promised chastisement and the child deserves it, the little darling has put her arms around our neck and expresses such sorrow and such promises of doing better that her tears landed on the lips of our kiss, and we held her a half hour after on our knee and would as soon think of slapping an angel in the face as of even striking her with the weight of our little finger. God is a father, and while He has promised this world scourings, though they were to be for a thousand years or five thousand years, He would, if the world repented, substitute benediction and divine caress. God changed His mind about Sodom six times. He had determined on its destruction. Abraham asked Him if He would not spare it if fifty righteous people were found there; and, narrowing down the number, if forty-five people were found there; if forty people; if thirty people; if twenty people; if ten people were found there. And each of the six times the Lord answered yes. Oh, why didn't Abraham go on just two steps further and say if five be found there and if one be found there, for then for the sake of Lot, its one good citizen, I think Sodom would have been spared. Eight times does the Bible say that God repented when He had promised punishments and withheld the stroke. Was it a slip of Paul's pen when he spoke of God's cutting short the work in righteousness? No, Paul's pen never slipped. There is nothing in the way of prophecy to hinder the crusade I have proposed for the last decade of the Nineteenth century.

The whole trouble is that we put off the completion of the world's redemption to such long and indefinite distances. The old proverb that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business," might be changed a little and be made truthfully to say what is the gospel business of all the ages is the gospel business of no age. We are so constituted we cannot get up much enthusiasm about something five hundred years from now or a thousand years from now. We are fighting at too long a range. That gun called "Swamp Angel" was a nuisance. It shot six miles, but it hardly ever hit anything. It did its chief destructive work when it burst and killed those who were setting it off. Short range is the effective kind of work, whether it be for worldly or religious purpose. Some man with his eyes half shut drones out to me the Bible quotation: "A thousand years are as one day;" that is, ten centuries are not long for the Lord. But why do you not quote the previous sentence, which says that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years? That is, He could do the work of ten centuries in twenty-four hours. The mightiest obstacle to Christian work is the impression that the world's evangelization is away off. And we take the telescope and look on and on through centuries until we see two objects near each other, and we strain our vision and guess what they are, and we call great conventions to guess what they are, and we get down our heaviest theological works and balance our telescope on the lid and look and look and finally conclude that they are two beasts that we see, and the one has hair and the other has wool and we guess it must be the lion and the lamb lying down together. In that great cradle of postponement and somnolence we rock the church as though it were an impatient child and say: "Hush, my dear, don't be impatient! Don't get excited by revivals! Don't cry! Your Father's coming! Don't get uneasy! He will be here in two or three or ten or twenty thousand years." And we act as though we thought that when Macaulay's famous New Zealander in the far distance is seated on a broken arch of London bridge stretching the ruins of St. Paul's his grandchild might break in and jolt his pencil by asking him if he thought the millennium ever would appear. Men and women of the eternal God! Sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty! We may have it start in the decade that is soon to commence and it will be done if we can persuade the people between now and then to get ready for the work.

What makes me think it can be done? First, because God is ready. He needs no long persuasion to do His work, for if He is not willing that any should perish, He is not willing that any of the people of the next decade shall perish; and the whole Bible is a chime of bells ringing out "Come, come, come," and you need not go round the earth to find out how much He wants the world to come, but just to walk around one stripped and bare and leafless tree with two branches, not arched, but horizontal. But He is ready, as He said He would, for the co-operation of the church. Who are we ready God is ready. And He certainly has all the weapons ready to capture this world for the truth, all the weapons of kindness or devastation. On the one hand the Gospel and sunshine and power to orchardize and garland the earth, and fountains swinging in rainbow, and Chatsworthian verdure and aromas poured out of the vials of heavens, while on the other hand he has the weaponry of devastation, thunderbolt and conflagration and forces planetary, solar, lunar, stellar, or meteoric, that with loose rein thrown on the neck for a second would leave constellations and galaxies so many split and shivered wheels on the boulevards of heaven. And that God is on our side, all on our side. Blessed be His glorious name! Blessed was the hour when through Jesus Christ my sinful soul made peace with Him!

If you continue to ask me why I think that the world can be saved in the final decade of the Nineteenth century, I reply because it is not a great undertaking, considering the number of workers that will go to it, if once persuaded it can be done. We have sifted the five hundred million of workers down to four hundred million and three hundred million and two hundred million and one hundred million and to fifty million. I went to work to cipher out how many souls that number could bring to God in ten years, if each one brought a soul every year and if each soul brought should bring another each succeeding year. I found out, aided by a professor in mathematics, that we did not need anything like such a number of workers enlisted. You see it is simply a question of mathematics and in geometrical progression. Then I gave to the learned professor this problem: How many persons would it require to start with if each one brought a soul into the kingdom each year for ten years and each one brought another each succeeding year, in order to have fourteen hundred million people saved or the population of the earth at present? His answer was two million seven hundred and fifty-four thousand three hundred and seventy-five workers. So you see that when I sifted the five hundred million nominal Christians of the earth down to fifty million and stopped there, I retained for this work forty-seven million people too many. There it is in glorious mathematics, quod erat demonstrandum. Do you tell me

that God does not care for mathematics? Then you have never seen the Giant's Causeway where God shows His regard for the hexagonal in whole ranges of rocky columns with six sides and six angles. Then you have not studied the geometry of a bee's honeycomb with six sides and six angles. Then you have not noticed what regard God has for the square; the altar of the ancient tabernacle four square, the breastplate four square, the court of the temple in Ezekiel's vision four square, the New Jerusalem laid out four square. Or you have not noticed his regard for the circle by making it his throne, "sitting on the circle of the earth," and fashioning sun and moon and stars in a circle and sending our planetary system around other systems in a circle and the whole universe sweeping around the throne of God in a circle. And as to His regard for mathematical numbers, He makes the fourth book in His Bible the Book of Numbers, and numbers the hosts of Israel, and numbers the troops of Sennacherib, and numbers Solomon's hewers in the forest, and numbers the spearmen, and numbers the footmen, and numbers the converts at Pentecost, and numbers the chariots of God rolling down the steps of heaven. So I have a right to enlist mathematics for the demonstration of the easy possibility of bringing the whole world to God in the coming decade by simple process of solicitation, each one only having to bring one year, although I want to take in forty thousand and I know now alive who, I think, by pen or voice, or both, directly or indirectly, will take hundreds of thousands each. So you see that that will discharge some of the 2,764,875 from the necessity of taking any.

Another reason why I know it can be done is that we may divide the work up among the denominations. God does not ask any one denomination to do the work or any dozen denominations. The work can be divided and is being divided up, not geographically, but according to the temperaments of the human family. We cannot say to one denomination, You take Persia, and another, You take China, and another, You take India, because there are all styles of temperaments in all nations. And some denominations are especially adapted to work with people of sanguine temperament or phlegmatic temperament or choleric temperament or bilious temperament or nervous temperament or lymphatic temperament. The Episcopal Church will do its most effective work with those who by taste prefer the stately and ritualistic. The Methodist church will do its best work among the emotional and demonstrative. The Presbyterian church will do its best work among those who like strong doctrine and the stately service softened by the emotional. So each denomination will have certain kinds of people whom it will especially affect. So let the work be divided up. There are the seven hundred and fifty thousand Christians of the Presbyterian Church, North, and other hundreds of thousands in the Presbyterian Church, South, and all foreign Presbyterians, more especially Scotch, English and Irish, making, I guess, about two million Presbyterians; the Methodist Church is still larger; the Church of England on both sides the sea still larger; and many other denominations as much, if not more, consecrated than any I have mentioned. Divide up the world's evangelization among these denominations after they are persuaded it can be done before the Nineteenth century is dead, and the last Tottentot, the last Turk, the last Japanese, the last American, the last European, the last Asiatic, the last African will see the salvation of God before he sees the opening gate of the Twentieth century.

Again, I feel the whole world can be saved in the time specified, because we have all manner of machinery requisite. It is not as though we had to build the printing presses; they are all built and running day and night, those printing religious papers (825 of those religious papers in this country), those printing religious tracts and those printing religious books. And thousands of printing presses now in the service of the devil could be brought and set to work in the service of God. Why was the printing press invented? To turn out billboards and circulars and medicines and tell the news which in three weeks will be of no importance? From the old-time Franklin printing press on up to the Lord Stanhope's press and the Washington press and the Victory press to Hoe's perfecting printing press that machine has been improving for its best work and its final work, namely, the publication of the glad tidings of great joy which shall be to all people. We have the presses, or can have them before the first of January when the new decade is to begin, to put a Bible in the hand of every son and daughter of Adam and Eve now living, and if such person cannot read we can have a colporteur, an evangelist or missionary to read it to him or her.

But this brings me to the adjoining thought; namely, we have the money to do the work. I mean the fifty million of Christians have it. Aye, the two million seven hundred and fifty-four thousand Christians have it; and the dam which is beginning to leak will soon break and there will be rushing floods of hundred and millions and billions of dollars in holy contribution when you persuade the wealthy men of the kingdom of God that the speedy conversion of the world is a possibility and that Isaiah and Ezekiel and Daniel and St. John will not stand in the way of it but help it on. I have no sympathy with the bombardment of rich men. We would each one be worth five million dollars if we could, and by hard persuasion might perhaps be induced to take fifteen million. Almost every paper I take up tells of some wealthy man who has endowed a college or built a church or a hospital or a free library, and that thing is going to multiply until the treasury of all our denominations and reformatory organizations will be overwhelmed with munificence if we can persuade our men of wealth that the world's evangelization is possible and that they may live to see it with their own eyes. I have always cherished the idea that when the world is converted we would be allowed to come out on the battlements of heaven and see the bannered procession and the bonfires of victory. But I would like to see the procession closer by and just be permitted myself to throw on a fagot for a bigger bonfire. And if you persuade our men of wealth that there is a possibility for them to join on earth in the universal glee of a redeemed planet, instead of laborious beseeching for funds and arguing and flattering in order to get a contribution for Christian objects, our men of wealth will stand in line as at a postoffice window or a railroad ticket office, but in this case waiting for their turn to make charitable deposit. The Gentiles are not long going to allow themselves to be eclipsed by Mr. Hiram the Jew, who has just given forty million dollars for schools in France, Germany and Russia. I rejoice that so much of the wealth of the world is coming into the possession of Christian men and women. And although the original church was very poor, and its members were fish dealers on the banks of Galilee, and had only such stock on hand as they could take in their own net, to-day in the hands of Christian men and women there is enough money to print Bibles and build churches and support missionaries under God in ten years to save the world.

Again, I think that the world's evangelization can be achieved in the time specified because we have already the theological institutions necessary for this work. We do not have to build them; they are built and they are filled with tens of thousands of young men and there will be three sets of students who will graduate into the ministry before the close of this century, and once have

them understand that instead of preaching thirty or forty years and taking into the kingdom of God a few hundred souls, right before them is the Sedan, the Armageddon, and these young men, instead of entering the ministry timid and with apologetic air, will feel like David who came up just as the armies were set in array and he left his carriage and shouted for the battle and cried: "Who is this uncircumcised Philistine that he should defy the armies of the living God?" and with five gravel stones skillfully flung sent sprawling the bragging ten footer, his mouth into the dust and his heels into the air.

My friends, what but such a consummation could be a fit climax to this century? You notice a tendency in history and all about us to a climax. The creation week rising from herbs to fish and from fish to bird and from bird to quadruped and from quadruped to immortal man. The New Testament rising from quiet genealogical table in Matthew to apocalyptic doxology in Revelation. Now, what can be an appropriate climax to this century, which has heard the puff of the first steamer and the throb of the first stethoscope and the click of the first telegraph and the clatter of the first electric light and the revolution of the first steam plow, and the law of storms was written, and the American Bible society and American Tract society were born, and instead of an audience laughing down Dr. Carey for advocating foreign missions, as was done at Northampton in England in the last century, now all denominations vying with each other as to who shall go the furthest and the soonest into the darkest of the New Hebrides; and three hundred thousand souls have been born to God in the South Sea Islands, and Micronesia and Melanesia and Malayan Polynesia have been set in the crown of Christ, and David Livingstone has unveiled Africa and the last bolted gate of barbaric nations has swung wide open to let the Gospel in. What, I ask, with a thousand interrogation points uplifted, can be a fit, an appropriate and sufficient climax except it be a world redeemed?

Yes, I believe it can be done if we get prepared for it, because the whole air and the whole heaven is full of willing help. "Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth?" We make an awful mistake if we calculate only on the forces we can see. The mightiest army is in the air. My brethren, so much of selfishness and pride and rivalry and bad motives of all kinds get into our work here that we are hindered. But the mighty souls that have gone up to the flying armies of the sky have left all imperfection behind; and these souls are with us and without a fault and with perfect natures are on our side. You cannot make me believe that after toiling here for long years, for the redemption of the world until from exhaustion some of them fell into their graves they have ceased their interest in the stupendous conflict now raging, or that they are going to decline their help. Irenaeus Prime! Honored on earth, but now glorified in heaven, have you forgotten the work toward which you gave for more than half a century your gracious life, your loving voice and your matchless pen? No! Then come down and help. Alexander Duff! Have you forgotten the millions of India for whose salvation you suffered in Hindoo jungle and thundered on missionary platform? No! Then come down and help. David Brainard! Have you forgotten the aborigines to whom you preached and for whom you prayed until you could preach and pray no more, lying down delirious amid the miasmas of the swamp? No! Then come down and help. Moncrieff and Freeman and Campbell! Have you forgotten Lucknow and Cawnpore? No! Then come down and help. I rub out of my eyes the stupidity and unbelief, and I, the servant of these great Elishas in the Gospel, see the mountains all round about a full of horses of fire and chariots of fire; and they head this way. Hovered over are we by great clouds of witnesses and helpers! Clouds of apostles in the air led on by Paul! Clouds of martyrs in the air led on by Stephen! Clouds of prophets in the air led on by Isaiah! Clouds of patriarchs in the air led on by Abraham! Clouds of ancient warriors in the air led on by Joshua, and that Bible warrior at whose prayers astronomy once halted over Ajalon and Gibson seems now to lift one hand toward the descending sun of this century, and the other hand toward the moon of the last decade, saying: "Stand thou still till the church of God gets the final victory!"

Then let us take what remains of this decade to get ready for the final decade of the Nineteenth century. You and I may not live to see that decade or may not live to see its close, but that shall not hinder me from declaring the magnificent possibility. I confess that the mistake of my life has been, not that I did not work hard—for I could not have worked harder and lived, as God knows and my family know—but that I have not worked under the realization that the salvation of this world was a nearby possibility. But whether we see it, the beginning or the closing of that decade, is of no importance, if only that decade can get the coronation, and then all decades shall kneel before this enthroned decade, and even the gray grown centuries will cast their crowns before it and it will be the most honored decade between the time when the morning stars sang together as the libretto of worlds was opened and the time when the mighty angel, clothed in cloud and garlanded in rainbow, shall, with one foot on the sea and the other on the land, swear by Him that liveth forever and ever, that time shall be no longer. Alleluia! Amen!

WAR SHIPS AT SAMOA.

The Three Powers Concerned Agree to Reduce Their Naval Forces.

It is authoritatively stated at the Department of State, Washington, that the three treaty powers concerned in Samoan affairs—England, Germany and the United States—have reached an understanding, by the terms of which they will each keep but one war vessel at Samoa pending the termination of the Berlin conference.

The vessel to be sent there by the United States will be the Alert—a thousand-ton ship now at Honolulu. The German corvette "Sophie," now on her way out from Zanzibar, will represent German interests, while England will doubtless order the Calliope to return to Samoa from Sydney, or will replace her if she was materially damaged by the hurricane.

ISAAC PITMAN, the inventor of photography, although 76 years of age, is still in vigorous health and works at his office from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night, and has only recently shortened his hours from 9 or 10 o'clock at night. Since 1843 Mr. Pitman has devoted the whole of his time to developing and promoting shorthand.

TOBACCO, it is now claimed, kills the bacilli of typhus fever and kindred diseases. It is not learned whether cigarettes will more quickly kill a bacillus or a dude.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Duchess of Cambridge is dead.
THE Prince of Wales wears green kids.
THE Queen of Greece is a clever artist.
EX-KING MILAN wears a steel undershirt.
THE Princess of Wales is forty-four years old.
JOHN G. WHITTIER, the poet, is eighty-four.

THE Queen Dowager of Bavaria is dying of dropsy.

THE Empress of Austria suffers from insomnia.

THE Duke of Westminster is worth \$80,000,000.

CARDINAL MANNING's health is daily improving.

EX-SENATOR WARNER MILLER is worth \$5,000,000.

ARMOUR, the Chicago butcher, is worth \$25,000,000.

EVANGELIST MOODY is conducting a revival in Chicago.

SENATOR BERRY, of Missouri, began life as a plowboy.

GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER, of Detroit, is worth \$5,000,000.

The freedom of Edinburgh has been tendered to Mr. Parnell.

CLAUS SPRECKELS, the sugar king, is rated as high as \$20,000,000.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR CHASE, of Indiana, is conducting revival meetings in Covington, Ky.

NEAL DOW, the Prohibitionist, has been appointed a Commissioner for Maine to the Paris Exposition.

It is said that Mrs. Frank Leslie, of New York city, receives an offer of marriage nearly every day in the year.

ALLEN THORNDIKE RICE, Minister to Russia, was kidnapped at the tender age of eight years and carried off to Europe.

UNITED STATES SENATOR STANFORD and Mrs. Stanford, and Justice and Mrs. Field will presently set out for Alaska.

THE Right Honorable William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, is about to be raised to the British peerage.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND caught a ninety-four pound tarpon in Laconhatchee Creek, in the Indian River region of Florida.

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL GARLAND has hung out his shingle, and will spend the rest of his days in Washington practicing law.

COLONEL WASHBURN, the new Minister to Switzerland, is not only said to be the handsomest man in Massachusetts, but he has something of a poet as well.

THE widow of General Grant will accompany her son, Colonel F. D. Grant, to Austria, when he goes there as United States Minister.

GENERAL WILLIAM S. HARNEY, the famous Indian fighter, is living at Jacksonville, Fla., and possesses good health, although eighty-nine years old.

MISS HATTIE BLAINE, Florence Win-dom, Miss Miller and Miss Proctor will be the cabinet families' contribution to the Washington debutantes next winter.

ONE of the most successful lawyers at Atlanta, Ga., is Charles H. J. Taylor, a colored man, who began life as a bootblack. He formerly practised law in Boston.

CORPORAL TANNER, the new Commissioner of Pensions, entered the Union army when only seventeen years old. He lost both of his legs at the second battle of Bull Run.

SENATOR BERRY, of Arkansas, was a soldier in the Confederate army at the tender age of sixteen. He lost a leg at Shiloh, and after the war became a school teacher in Carroll County, Ark.

GOVERNOR BIGGS, of Delaware, owns a dozen peach farms, is heavily interested in several railroads, and is the possessor of wealth in other forms. He does not show this in his dress, however, for he wears a swallow-tail coat, low-cut vest, and wide trousers, all of the style of forty years ago, while a high white hat covers his head.

FOUR WERE KILLED.

Fatetic Details of a Railway Collision in Illinois.

Passenger train No. 2 on the Chicago Santa Fe and California Railroad was run into and badly wrecked at Lorenzo, Ill., at 5.30 o'clock in the morning.

Four people were killed outright, five were badly scalded and several others received serious wounds. The train was running on time, and the extra freight, through some inexcusable error of the train dispatcher, was allowed to follow her. The engine crashed into the private car, driving it upon the steps of the Pullman car Santa Anna.

The fireman of the freight engine jumped and escaped, but the engineer was crushed against the boiler head. In the private car was J. L. Hart, a director of the California Construction Railway. He lives at Brookline, Mass. Both his legs were broken, and he was badly scalded. His son and daughter, who accompanied him, were killed instantly. Henry W. Lamb, also in the private car, was scalded about the face and body. Palmer, the freight brakeman, was hurled over the freight engine into the mass of debris, and he escaped with a bad scald on his face and both hands were terribly burned.

One of the saddest features of the accident is that Miss Alice Hart was killed within a few feet of the man who was soon to be her husband. She was engaged to be married to Henry B. Lamb, and the young couple were on their way East to be married when the accident occurred.

A CENTENARIAN DEAD.

Death of Chevreul, the Distinguished French Chemist.

M. Michel Eugene Chevreul, the distinguished French chemist, has just died in Paris at the age of 102. He was born at Angers, August 31, 1786. He was educated in the schools of that place. In 1810 he was appointed a professor of chemistry in the Lycee Charlemagne. He was awarded in 1823 a prize of \$2400 for an essay of animal oils. He succeeded his old master Vauquelin in the chair of chemistry at the Museum of Natural History in 1810. He was made commander of the Legion of Honor in 1844. He was the author of many works on scientific subjects. In 1886 the centenary of his birth was celebrated in Paris.

Almost to the last he was a devoted student, and his intellect and memory were both unimpaired by advancing years. His vitality was amazing, and he betrayed the liveliest interest in all current affairs of the day. His daily life was one of extreme simplicity and rigid regularity. Of late years he was only out of bed for a few hours daily, but this was only a matter of precaution. He pursued his studies in his bedroom, and received his friends, with whom he discussed chemistry and colors, with unfailing animation. It may be interesting to know that he never drank, never smoked, and never ate fish or drank milk except when mixed with other food. His regular diet was of strong soups, beefsteak or cutlets, and coffee.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SPOPE. H. A. THOMPSON.
SPOPE & THOMPSON,
Editors & Proprietors.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES
IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....\$1.00
SIX MONTHS......50
THREE MONTHS......25
For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

D. M. COWHER, of this place, has purchased the interest of S. B. McCarthy in the *Advertiser and Reporter* and will continue the publication, issuing the same from the *Mount Union Times* office.

THE *Mount Union Times* was last week sold to J. W. Yeisley. The *Times* has had a rather checkered career, and from being an unimportant, poorly-printed sheet, with a very limited circulation, it has risen to a position of influence, having a large circulation, while the typographical work is excellent. The credit of this change belongs to the late proprietor, Dr. A. R. McCarthy, who bought the office in 1879, after several failures had been made in attempting to publish it, and at a loss of hundreds of dollars to himself, kept it moving until it was put on a paying basis. Had it not been for his persistency, *Mount Union* would have no paper today. We wish all parties success.

HUNTINGDON PRESBYTERY.

The Presbytery of Huntingdon convened in the Presbyterian church at Curwensville, Tuesday morning, of last week, and was opened with prayer by the moderator, Rev. D. H. Campbell. The roll being called, thirty-two elders answered to their names. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Moderator, Rev. D. K. Freeman, D. D.; reading clerk, Rev. John Gourly; recording clerk, Rev. E. H. Mateer. Rev. N. H. Miller was elected stated clerk, pro tem. Presbytery took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

After recess Rev. A. W. Spooner was received from the Presbytery of Choming and his name enrolled. A call from Altoona, Second church, for Rev. Spooner was read and accepted by him and arrangements made for his installation April 25 at 7:30 p. m. Mr. F. T. Wheeler, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Westminster, was received and arrangements made for his ordination and installation as pastor of the churches of Irvona and Coalport. The hour having arrived for the sermon by the retiring moderator, Rev. D. H. Campbell preached from the text, "And the Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved." Acts 2:47. In the evening Presbytery listened to a missionary sermon by Rev. E. H. Mateer of McVeytown.

Wednesday morning the statistical reports of the churches were presented and show an encouraging state of affairs, both financial and spiritual. There are on the roll the names of fifty-eight ministers and seventy-two churches. Rev. L. Y. Hays gave notice of his intention to resign the charge of Midlin at the next meeting. The pastoral relation existing between Rev. A. L. R. Waite and the Bentah church was dissolved. Rev. J. L. Haughwaut resigned the pastoral charge of Upper Tuscarora and Shade Gap churches.

The following ministers and elders were elected: commissioners to the general assembly: Revs. Wm. Pridaux and S. A. Cornelius, Elders Lucian Bird and S. M. Ross, M. D.

A very encouraging report from the Woman's Home mission society of the presbytery was presented showing the number of members to be 785, societies, 28; hands, 17; amount contributed, \$1400.35; value of boxes, \$812.10. This is a better showing in proportion than that made by the churches of the presbytery.

The presbytery closed its session

Wednesday evening with a popular meeting in the interest of temperance with reference to the prohibition amendment. The permanent committee on temperance of the presbytery made its annual report with the following resolutions:

First. That presbytery expresses its commendation and grateful recognition of the self-denying and efficient work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Second. That pastors be requested to preach to their congregations and earnestly set forth the evils resulting from the liquor traffic.

Third. That as far as possible church members use their influence as Christian citizens to secure the election to office of such as are favorable to temperance.

Fourth. That we recommend to the churches of the presbytery to promote the passage of the proposed constitutional amendment, even to the extent of relieving their pastors from their pulpit duties.

Fifth. That presbytery recommends the organization of temperance societies in the Sunday schools.

Sixth. That we endorse the principle of constitutional prohibition and exhort pastors, elders and members of churches to do all in their power to secure the incorporation of the principal in the constitution of the state.

The next stated meeting will be held at Alexandria in October. An adjourned meeting will be held in the First church of Altoona, on the second Tuesday of June, at 2 o'clock p. m. After a vote of thanks to the people of Curwensville for their cordial hospitality the presbytery adjourned.

Little Trough Creek.

The wheat prospects are not so good as some years ago, having been badly frozen during the winter.

The improvements that are going on in the valley are numerous. If one who had not passed through it for the last five years was to go through it now, he would hardly know it.

Mr. C. W. Smith, whose blacksmith shop was burned down sometime ago, has the frame work raised for a much larger and better shop. It is a story and a-half high and, when done, will be an improvement that he can be proud of.

Messrs. Green, Kendig, & Coder are still sawing in the valley, and at places where you would think there was no lumber; but they saw it by the hundred thousand feet.

Miss Flora Pheasant has commenced a summer school at Pine Grove. We wish her success.

Mr. J. F. Swope, who has been suffering with his eyes, is slowly improving. And now it is W. L. Swope who carries his head up. It's a girl.

Patriotic Order Sons of America.

New camps of this progressive and popular organization are being organized in all sections of the Union, and in Pennsylvania, especially, is the order making rapid progress. During the month of March, thirteen new camps were added to the roll in this state, numbered and located, respectively, as follows: Camp, No. 314, at Waverly, Lackawanna county; No. 412, at Rainsburg, Bedford county; No. 413, at Newville, Cumberland county; No. 415, at Nescopeck, Luzerne county; No. 416, at Sabula, Clearfield county; No. 417, at Birdsboro', Berks county; No. 418, at Clark's Green, Lackawanna county; No. 419, at Rays Hill, Bedford county; No. 420, at Tionesta, Forest county; No. 421, at Schellsburg, Bedford county; No. 422, at South Sterling, Wayne county; and No. 423, at Loysburg, Bedford county; making, altogether, sixty-six new camps in this state since September, 1888, and a total of 419 camps in active operation in the state to date, containing an estimated membership of 34,000 members.

During the same period, new camps were chartered by the National Camp, as follows: two in New Jersey, two in New York, one in Wisconsin, one in Kansas, one in Michigan, and three in Louisiana. The National Camp also granted charters for three new commanderies of the Blue degree, and has on file applications for charters for State Camps in Louisiana, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

Obituary.

Aaron W. Evans died in Cassville, on April 13, 1889, aged 71 years, 7 months, and 19 days.

Mr. Evans was born of Welsh-Irish parents in Broad Top township, Bedford county, Pa., where he lived until 1853, when he moved to Cassville. A friend to education, he took an earnest interest in the management of the then flourishing Cassville seminary. He served one term as Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county, and was a Justice of the Peace for twenty years.

Although reared under strict Methodist discipline, he never became a member of the church; but if there is any virtue in an upright life, he has found good quarters.

His sickness was of long duration. Part of it originated in a series of injuries received while driving his horse.

He was greatly interested in the education of his children, and advanced them to the farthest extent his means would allow. Those who live are grateful for the invaluable inheritance.

Throughout his life, he had a strict purpose of integrity and morality.

The wife whom he married nearly half a century ago, and three sons and two daughters of the ten children born to them, survive him.

This humble tribute is but an impulse to momentarily stay the march of inevitable oblivion which awaits, without exception, all the inhabitants of the earth. For as in life we walk above the dust of forgotten ones, so in ages to come, others who have never heard our names, will stand upon our unremembered graves. But affection still brings this evanescent offering to his tomb.

ONE OF THE FIVE.

Monday, April 1, 1889, William Ginter, widely-known as "papa Ginter," died at his home in Mill Creek. He was born at Tyrone, March 24, 1815. When he was quite young, his parents moved to Somerset county, this state. When yet young in years, he returned to this county where he made his home until the time of his death. He was employed at the Mill Creek furnace for a number of years. Mr. Ginter was one of the old Juniata boatmen, whose ranks are rapidly being thinned by the hand of death. Soon after the completion of the Pennsylvania railroad, he sought employment; with the company and about the close of the war he became switchman at the end of double track at Mill Creek which position he filled for five years without losing a day. Afterward he became a track watchman and held this position until a short time prior to his death when his family prevailed on him, on account of his advanced age, to resign, which he did very reluctantly. His wife, one brother and two sisters survive him. His only child, Mrs. John Stonebraker died a number of years ago.

Mr. Ginter made a profession of religion a number of years ago, but never united with any branch of the church. However, he satisfied those about him of his faith and his consistent life evidenced the sincerity of his profession. During his illness he almost daily expressed a desire that the Lord would take him home. At his request he was buried by the rites of the Baptist church, Rev. J. H. Chambers of Huntingdon, conducting the services, assisted by Rev. M. L. Smith, of Huntingdon, and Rev. B. R. M. Sheeder, of Mill Creek. The remains were interred at Mill Creek, April 3rd.

The fence corners are the pest-holes of the farm. From them spring nearly all the seeds and all undesirable grasses which are scattered over the fields.

Save the wood ashes to use as a fertilizer. It is more profitable than to sell them to soap makers. Wood ashes never come amiss on the farm or in the garden.

During the summer, good butter is always an item, and yet is often difficult to secure on the farm, simply for the want of proper conveniences. Whose fault is it that they are not supplied?

See that the working teams are made comfortable at night; a good night's rest aids very materially to enable them to keep up with their work, and, at the same time, avoid running down too severely in flesh.

Prof. Swenson, in charge of the sorghum sugar experiments at Fort Scott, Kansas, says:—From 104 to 110 pounds of first sugar, twenty pounds of second, and ten gallons of syrup is the average produce from a ton of cane.

G. W. WRIGHT'S General Merchandise Store.

WE TAKE pleasure in announcing that our Dry Goods and Notions have arrived just as we told you they would, last week. You will have to see them to appreciate them. Don't put off coming, if you want something grand in Fancy Prints, Summer Dress Goods, Lawns, or anything in this line. They are elegant, and are going at a rush.

Our additions did not stop with Dry Goods and Notions, but we also received a fine line of Dress Shoes for Ladies, Misses, and Children; also, Men's Fine Dress Shoes and Canvas Oxford Ties. Call and see them.

House-cleaning time is at hand, and, of course, you will want Lime for white-washing and disinfecting. We keep an excellent quality constantly on hand. Miller's Big 5c. Soap is an excellent article for cleaning clothes, etc. Try it.

We have a barrel of good Baking Molasses, selling rapidly at 15c. per quart—cheaper than ever before.

On account of the storms on the bay last week, Fresh Fish were too scarce, and high in price to meet our market. They will be better this week.

This week, we would like to have you bring us 500 pounds of Good Butter. If you can't spare that much, just bring what you can.

Eggs have been a little dull for some time, but bring them on; we will take all you bring. Don't forget the place: The General Merchandise Store of

G. W. Wright.

A. J. FOSTER'S HIGH PRICES —FOR— Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Feed, Etc., etc., etc.

Must be abandoned. With the ordinary wages paid to laboring men, they cannot afford to pay big profits for the necessities of

LIFE.

Have you ever examined the goods and inquired the prices at my store? If you haven't, you should call now, and be convinced.

GLASS

ware; Fine Groceries; Provisions, Flour, Feed, Tobacco, Cigars, Confectioneries, Etc.

Fish! Fish! Fish!

Lake Shad. and Lake Herring.

I have always on hand three different brands of

FLOUR,

ranging in price from \$1.30 to \$1.45 per one-fourth Barrel. The **Globe Brand** is equal to any in the market.

—I also sell Pittsburgh Meat.—Hams, 13 cents; California Hams, 11½ cents; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 11 cents; Clear Side, 12 cents; Bacon, 10 cents. Lard, 12 cents.

Store in

FRONT

of Blacksmith Shop. You will find Shoes for Men, Women, and Children.

Compare Prices

and

Save Money!

You will also find on hand a full line of good Tinware at Low Prices. Also, a large stock of Canned Goods of the best brand in the market. See sample case for prices of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Hominy, Prunes, Dried Fruits, etc. You will find almost everything kept in

STORE.

Keystone Flouring Mills.

The People of Mapleton and Surrounding Country—

WILL find it to their advantage to patronize the Keystone Flouring Mills at Mapleton.

We always pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain, and sell as CHEAP and CHEAPER than any mill of our knowledge.

1st. Because we have reduced expenses to the minimum by doing our own work.

2nd. We buy our grain direct from producers, thus saving the middle man's profits.

3rd. We sell direct to consumer, and give our patrons the benefit of the dealer's profit.

For these reasons, it will pay any man to come direct to the mill and do all his buying.

We have constantly on hand—

Flour, Chop, Corn-Meal, Bran, Shorts, Corn, Ear & Shelled, Rye, Oats, Wheat, and wheat screenings.

—ALSO—

Anthracite, Bituminous, & Cannel Coal.

The following are our prices for the present:

"Royal" Flour, per cwt.,	\$2.60
"Lola" " " "	2.30
Bran, " " "	1.00
Shorts, " " "	1.15
Corn Meal, " " "	1.60
Oats, per bushel,	.30 to .40
Rye, " " "	.65
Corn (Shelled), per bush.	.60
" " " "	.60
Screenings, " " "	.50
Chop, per cwt.,	1.00, 1.25, 1.50
" " ton,	19.00, 23.00, 27.00

Our "Royal" brand of Flour is second to none. We guarantee this to be Pure Unadulterated Flour.

Our "Lola" brand is as good as any buhr Flour, and is Strictly Pure. Our Chops are made of Pure and Sound Grains, each lot being open to inspection and guaranteed to be as represented.

Arrangements have been made by which we will accept orders from any of the public works about town.

P. R. R. Ties will be taken in exchange for Flour and Feed, subject to Company inspection, balance to be paid in Cash.

Bark tickets, if drawn in our names, will be received for Flour and Feed by us, as cash, balance being paid in Money on sight.

Custom Work a Specialty.

Thankful for the liberal patronage we have received during the past year, we invite a continuance of the same. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Himes Brothers

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, April 17, 1889.

Burgess—Dr. J. G. Spangler.
Assistant-Burgess—W^r. B. Stone.
Councilmen—H. B. Gurd, J. B. Ewing, J. G. Gillam, W. H. Dunn, Marshall Yocum, A. Hester.
Constable—James Montgomery.
High-Constable—S. P. Stubbs.
Tax-Collector & Treasurer—
School-Directors—A. M. Parker, Sec'y., A. Hester. W. B. Stone, J. K. Robley, J. P. Wilson, Pres., B. F. Godard.
Judge-of-Election—A. Lamberson.
Inspectors—F. D. Hester, B. F. Baker.
Assessor—A. M. Parker.
Auditors—G. W. Wright, I. N. Swope. V. B. McCarthy.
Borough-Clerk—I. N. Swope.
Justices-of-the-Peace—A. W. Swope, Philip Hooper.
Police-Officers—James Montgomery, B. N. McCarl.

Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Rex' Hall. J. B. Ewing, N. G.; J. K. Gillam, Secretary.

Aldeama Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, No. 189, meets first and third Monday evenings of each month. H. H. Swope, N. G.; Miss Laura Gillam, Secretary.

Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America meets every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. Juniata Council (White Degree) meets first Tuesday evening of each month, immediately after adjournment of Camp, Elmer E. Bell, President; George W. Wright, Secretary.

Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R. meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Rex's Hall.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. C. I. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 o'clock, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Hector, T. M. Logan, B. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. B. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Hector, D. H. Foster, B. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martiu Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor. Superintendent, Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 9:30, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield, B. F. Baker. Deacons, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

U. B. Church—Rev. J. M. Cramor, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees, E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

- Subscribe for the ITEM.
- Get your job-printing done at the ITEM office.
- Shad are becoming plenty and hence cheaper.
- It's the potato-bug that knows the earliest varieties.
- The moonlight nights are beautiful and enjoyable.
- The presidential prizes are being slowly distributed.
- The auctioneer's stentorian voice is about exhausted.
- This is the last month for the oyster to be in the soup.
- Don't be in a hurry about taking down your stoves.
- The weather during April is sometimes quite capricious.
- It will now be clouds and sunshine for some days to come.
- William Nupper is confined to the house with typhoid fever.
- Easter lilies are beginning to bloom, as is also the Easter bonnet.
- Mr. John Shork, of Huntington, dropped in to see us on Monday.
- Mr. and Mrs. C. Miller, of Tyrone, were recent visitors to Mapleton.
- Elmer E. McCarl has broken ground for a dwelling house on Hill street.
- Rev. J. M. Cramer will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday evening.
- We want a correspondent at every postoffice in the county. Send us the news.
- Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.
- Master Lloyd Truax, of Brisbon, Pa., is visiting relatives and friends in this place.
- Mr. James Civils, of Altoona, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. R. C. Yocum, over Sunday.
- Mr. S. B. McCarthy, ex-editor of the *N. Y. Union Times*, called in to see us to-day, Wednesday.

—The Hanover *Spectator* says of Rev. C. T. Dunning, formerly of Three Springs and Petersburg, this county: "Rev. Dunning, the newly-appointed Methodist minister to this charge, preached his introductory sermon before a large congregation on Sunday morning last, and made a very favorable impression upon his hearers. He is a fine pulpit orator, possesses great suavity of manner and style, and does not seem to know the word fail, and the auspices are very flattering for a full realization of his brightest hopes here. We wish him the most abundant degree of success in his new field of labor among us." We can assure the people of Hanover that their fondest hopes will be realized in their new pastor.

—Do you want to be carried to Africa and see how the terrible slave-trade is conducted in that country? how whole towns are laid waste, and all the inhabitants manacled and marched off to the marts, save those who are butchered because too feeble, too young, or too old to be of any service? We have just finished reading a finely illustrated article on this subject. The battle scene between the slave-traders and the doomed is terribly realistic, and the other numerous illustrations give a vivid idea of the hardships of the African in his own country. This article in *Demorest's Monthly Magazine* for May will alone more than repay the purchaser; but this number just published is stored with good things, among them "Modes of Travel in Japan," (beautifully illustrated), "Ten Women-Poets of America" (with their portraits), and numerous other interesting articles and entertaining stories for the children as well as for the old folks, besides its renowned Fashion Department, making it a Family Magazine that should be found in every home. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York.

—MRS. M. E. EVANS,—
Main Street, next to C. W. Wright's Store.

J. C. GILL A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

EPITOME OF NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

The appointment of Captain J. P. Earnest as postmaster of Pine Grove meets with general approval.

The post-office at Regelsville was entered through a rear door and stamps to the value of thirty dollars stolen.

Isaac S. Zeese, a young man of Wharton Township, was struck by a piece of a bursting wheel in a sawmill and killed.

The house of James Campbell, Upper Augusta, adjoining Sunbury, was robbed of two hundred and sixty dollars.

Clinton Vandusen, workman at the Wayne Chemical Works, at Honesdale, fell into a vat of boiling acid and was killed.

Godfrey P. Pau, a young man aged nineteen years, had his skull fatally fractured at Middle Creek by being caught between two mine wagons.

Nathan J. Cook, a young farmer, committed suicide at his home near Avondale, by taking strychnine. He was about 25 years old, and leaves a widow.

Richard Thornhan, a well-known boat captain, was drowned in the Pennsylvania Canal at Beach Haven. He resided at Ashland, Columbia County.

Nathan C. Cook, residing in London Grove Township, a few miles from Avondale, committed suicide by taking strychnine. He was about 25 years of age and married.

The Bavarian Volksfest and Beneficial Association passed resolutions derogatory to the prohibition amendment and pledge the support of the members to work and vote against it.

Anthony Evans, of Scranton, who was crippled for life in an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Nanticoke, some months ago, brought suit at Wilkes-Barre against the company for \$20,000.

Two lumbermen, named Grassley and Smith, were killed and their bodies horribly mangled by the runaway of three trucks loaded with logs on a train road at Jerry Run, eighteen miles above Renova.

Edward M. Cooke, son of Mrs. E. R. M. Cooke, of Bethlehem, a year ago located at Colorado Springs, Col. Recently he was appointed military secretary on the staff of Governor Cooper, commander-in-chief of the state militia of Colorado.

A daughter of a farmer named Lovereitz living in Salisbury Township, near South Bethlehem, took a dose of rough on rats for the purpose of ending her life. The prompt attendance of a physician saved her.

The Court at Pottsville, has taken under advisement an application to appoint a commission to inquire into the alleged lunacy of Peter Baranowski, who was to have been hanged on the 26th of February and who was respite until the first of May.

David Walker, aged 40 years, a miner at Princeburg Colliery, at Scranton, while drilling in the bottom of his chamber, was crushed beneath a heavy mass of roof coal which broke his back and both legs, causing instant death.

Charles Gable, who some time ago created such a sensation by trying to kill his wife and himself, at Reading, pleaded guilty to assault with intent to kill in court and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The exodus of Poles and Hungarians is going on at a great rate at Shenandoah. A large number of Welsh and English miners have left for West Virginia and Montana and many more will follow. The exodus is caused by lack of work.

Mrs. Pauline Miller, aged 20 years, wife of William Miller, living near Sidersville, died in great agony from the effects of eating water hemlock (conium maculatum) a poisonous root which she mistook for sweet cicely, which she plucked near a creek.

Two young men named Holstein and Clader, both employed in a furniture factory in Hanover Township, had a bloody fight on account of a debt of fifty cents. Holstein cut Clader in the face with a knife during the quarrel, and the money was finally paid.

George, the 8-year-old son of Matthew McGeehan, was killed in the Central Railroad yard, while picking coal. He got under the shifting engine employed in the yard and was run over, dying a few minutes after the accident.

Robbers entered the house of Martin Hefel, taking away Mr. Hefel's gold watch and articles worth about \$100. Colonel Ezra Deeths and Edward Neisch, boarders at the house, were relieved of a diamond pin, money and other articles of jewelry.

As the fish laws of Milton have been and are being violated on every hand the Milton Road and Gun Club have determined to offer a standing reward of \$100 for every violation of the law, more especially of catching of trout out of season, coming to its notice.

The contract for the building of the inclined railway to the top of Governor Dick Mountain from Mt. Gretna Park has been let to Michael Keilly, of Lancaster. He has given bonds to complete the contract by the 5th of June and will begin work at once.

Martin Able, aged 23, accidentally and himself fatally with a shot gun. Able shot Samuel Crutnerman, a lad of 18, were hunting in the woods near Tobyhanna. Able stepped upon a log and dropped his gun to the ground, the jar discharging the gun.

Efforts having failed to induce all unsecured creditors of the Lawrence Organ Works at Easton to take second mortgage bonds of a new company, the factory and machinery were sold under foreclosure and purchased for \$6,500 by the attorney of the new company.

The Kinzua Valley Railroad Company, capital \$140,000, was granted a charter at the State Department. The line will be fourteen miles long, extending from a point on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Coal and Railroad Company's line at Riderville, McKean County, to a point on the Bradford Railroad Company.

A branch of the order of Elks is to be organized at Easton, the necessary number of charter members having been secured. The Easton Elks will enjoy themselves in their own house which they propose to furnish according to the requirements and objects of the order, not forgetting a complete culinary department.

The Erie County Agricultural Society has decided not to hold a fair this Fall. The fact of the wholesale butchers bringing diseased Texas cattle to the pens last year through by infecting other valuable stock, has caused the society to take this course. New grounds will be chosen for next season, on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

William Hartzell of Easton, who some time ago appropriated \$53 belonging to a new camp of the patriotic Sons of America and has been in jail since, has effected a settlement of the case. He will pay back the money in weekly installments.

The Executive Committee of the Cumberland Valley Sunday School Assembly met in Carlisle, and after arranging a programme appointed July 15 as the day upon which its annual convention will begin. The convention will be held at Williams Grove and will end on July 22.

Cuska Dulski, a native of Finland, was found dead beneath a trestle sixty feet high, at Shamokin. During the night he fought

with an unknown man and whether he fell accidentally or was murdered cannot be determined.

Frank Freidenstein, aged 17 years, of Lancaster, while jumping from a moving train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lemon street crossing, was thrown under a truck and both feet badly crushed. It is probable one and possibly both will have to be amputated.

Michael W. Huff, a brakeman on a shifting train on the North Penn Railroad, fell from the train at Centre Valley and had both legs cut off. His home is at Easton. Until recently he had been employed on the shifters about the Berks street depot, Philadelphia.

Noah Spengler, aged 43 years, a well-known resident of Bethlehem, committed suicide by driving a bullet into his skull. On the desk of the dead man was a letter addressed to his wife. In it Spengler said he was out of his mind, caused by drinking, and that he had lost all his money by drink.

The auditor's report of the South Easton shows that during 1888 the receipts were \$15,205, the cash on hand a year ago \$2,000, the expenditures \$17,133, the balance on hand \$125. The estimated assets are \$25,000; the bonded indebtedness \$19,500. The town has greatly improved its fire department of late.

Stephen Williams, of Easton, fifteen years old, the only son of a widow, Mrs. George Williams, fell at Heck's Wharf, owing to a misstep on an elevated platform and striking on his head, broke his right leg and left arm in one place and his right arm in two places, besides receiving internal injuries. His recovery is doubtful.

The Northern outskirts of the town of Cressona present a lively appearance. A large force of laborers have been put to work at Connor, the extreme end of the town. A number of large shanties have been erected, and another carload of Italian laborers have arrived, and were shantied and put to work at Beck's mill.

Walter Kutz, aged 24, employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in fitting steam brakes at Jersey City, attempted to jump on a passenger train, but fell under the wheels and was cut in two. He graduated at the Easton High School in 1814 and was a son of Daniel Kutz, who is now prostrated from the shock of the terrible tidings.

The citizens of East Stroudsburg, by a vote of 104 to 39 decided to repair the present poor school building and build a small building near Milford Crossing. The following members of the School Board have resigned: Daniel Hemptes, Dr. I. R. Bush, L. H. Burnett and John Burt, on account of the election.

At a meeting of the Bethlehem Town Council the Water Committee were authorized to enlarge the water works plant by building an additional reservoir and place a new two million gallon pump in position. The new tank is to have a capacity of nine hundred thousand gallons.

Peter Metzinger, superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's Merriam Colliery, at Mt. Carmel, has tendered his resignation. His successor is Joseph Bierschmidt, who for the past ten years has superintended the inside workings of the Monitor Colliery at Locust Gap. John Howells, of the Kingston Colliery, has been promoted to the Monitor Colliery vacancy.

An important deal in coal matters was consummated at Wilkes-Barre by a meeting of representatives of the Butler Coal Company and the Everhart Coal Company. The Everhart Company leased to the Butler Coal Company the Schooley and the Boston collieries under a thirty years' lease. It is said that the lessors agree to mine 40,000 from each colliery every season. The Schooley mine is now operated by the new lessees, and they will begin work at the Boston mine in a few days.

The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union of West Chester held their annual election at the residence of Mrs. Dr. T. D. Dunn. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Margaret Monaghan; vice-president, Miss Alice L. Darling; treasurer, Miss Ida Watson; secretary, Miss Hattie D. Sahler; superintendents: Sabbath observance, Miss Annie George; juvenile work, Miss Anna Palmer; scientific instruction, Mrs. Dr. T. D. Dunn; temperance news, Mrs. Agnes Hammond; foreign missions, Miss Hannah Whistler.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 21.

Lesson Text: "The Two Great Commandments," Mark xii., 28-34—Golden Text: Rom. xiii., 10—Commentary.

Let us bear in mind that we are in these lessons in the last week of our Saviour's life on earth and only two or three days before His crucifixion. He is speaking His last words to them, and every word is weightier than ever we have yet seen. He continues to speak unto them in parables, because they seeing, saw not; and hearing they heard not, neither did they understand (Matt. xiii., 13). After the parable of the Vineyard, the wicked husbandmen, and the rejected Son, of last day's lesson, He then further taught them by the parable of the marriage supper and the wedding garment (Matt. xxii., 1-14); after which the several despisers of the grace of the Lord—the worldly minded Herodians, the infidel Sadducees and the self righteous Pharisees—come forward in succession opposing the Saviour, but are each and all of them put to silence. This lesson tells of the last of these opposers and the Saviour's answer to them.

28. "And one of the scribes came, and having heard them reasoning together, and perceiving that He had answered them well, asked Him, Which is the first commandment of all?" From Matt. xxii., 34, 35, we learn that this scribe was a lawyer and a Pharisee, and that he came tempting Him. That any man or company of men should think that they could entangle Jesus in His talk, or catch Him in His words, and to that end feign themselves just men (Matt. xxiii., 15; Mark xii., 13; Luke xx., 20), seems to us very foolish indeed; but we must remember that they did not know Jesus and were blinded because of their unbelief. What seems more strange is, that even now in our day there is just the same spirit that was manifest in these unbelieving questioners.

29. "Jesus answered him: The first of all the commandments is, Hear, O Israel; the Lord our God is one Lord." In this and the next verse of our lesson Jesus quotes from Deut. vi., 4, 5; the word dwelt in Him richly and He had answer for every one from it. When tempted by Satan He overcame him by quoting from this book of the law, and how often we find Him saying "It is written," or "Have ye never read in the Scriptures?" He is the sword of the Spirit with which we must become familiar if we would be soldiers of Christ, and use it skillfully both for our own defense and for the overthrow of the enemy. The words "Hear, O Israel," are found four times in Deuteronomy (v 1; vi 4; x 1; xii 1); twice in reference to obeying God's law, and twice in reference to His presence with them. The nations about them had gods

many and lords many, but Israel was chosen and separated from all other nations to be a witness to the truth of the one only Living and True God, to whom they were to render a cheerful and whole hearted obedience. He on His part promising to be their salvation and their glory.

30. "And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength. This is the first commandment." When God spoke from the smoking, quaking, cloud covered Mount Sinai, out of the midst of the fire, the words of the ten commandments, of which the Saviour here gives the sum, He prefaced them with these words: "I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage" (Ex. xx., 1, 2), and more than eighty times this fact is mentioned in the law, the prophets and the Psalms, either as an evidence of His great love or as a reason why they should obey Him. It was not till after He redeemed them from Egypt's bondage that He gave them His commandments, nor did He ask them to love and serve Him until He had proved His great love to them. He comes to us with the great gift of His Son Jesus Christ, assuring us that He so loved us as to give His Only Begotten Son for us; Jesus Himself assures us of His love by giving Himself for us; and the Spirit through the apostles is ever repeating the same great truth, and not until we can say: "We have known and believe the love which God hath toward us," can we also say: "We love Him," and then we will be sure to add: "Because He first loved us." (I John iv., 19-21.) God made man for Himself that He might lavish His love upon us and that we might be for His glory; not anything that He has created, but only Himself can satisfy our souls which He has made, and having given Himself for us and to us in the person of His Son, it is surely reasonable that we should give to Him in return the love of our whole heart, soul, mind and strength.

31. "And the second is like, namely, this: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself; there is none other commandment greater than these." As love to God comprehends the first four of the ten commandments, so love to man comprehends the other six; and as our golden text says "Love is the fulfilling of the law." These very words, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," are another quotation from the law of Moses, and are found in Lev. xix., 18. When we think of the full significance of this love as defined in I Cor., xiii., 4-7, long suffering, kind, free from envy, not vaunting itself, not puffed up, not behaving unseemly, seeking not her own, not provoked (R. V.), thinking no evil, etc., where can we look for any illustration of it except in Him who in our lesson has thus replied to this scribe? It is as if He said to him, in Moses you find the law, but in Me you find the law fulfilled, for that law is in my heart, and I came to fulfill all righteousness; receive me, poor, helpless sinner, and I will be to you the end of the law for righteousness; yea, I will be your righteousness.

32. "And the scribe said unto Him, Well, Master, thou hast said the truth; for there is one God; and there is none other but He." The scribe believed in one God and thus far accepted the truth, but he was blind to the fact that the Truth stood before him in human form, God manifest in the flesh. He knew that the God of Israel once tabernacled in a tent in the wilderness, and also at Gilgal and Shiloh in the Holy Land, and afterward in Solomon's temple at Jerusalem; but he did not know that the same God had now come and had already tabernacled among them more than thirty years in the body prepared for Him (John i., 14; Heb. x., 5); and that it was He that talked with him.

33. "And to love Him with all the heart, and with all the strength, and with all the soul, and with all the mind, and to love his neighbor as himself, is more than whole burnt offerings and sacrifices." Truly this man seems enlightened; he not only knew the truth when he heard it, but he seemed to understand it, and to know the difference between outward formal worship and real heart service; he seemed to understand that no amount of burnt offering or sacrifice would avail unless there was on the part of the offerer a spirit of true obedience and a grateful sense of the love of God.

34. "And when Jesus saw that he answered discreetly, He said unto him: Thou art not far from the Kingdom of God." He knew the truth, he understood the truth, he spoke well of the truth, but he did not receive the truth. He was very near entering in, just at the door, and the door was open, but we do not read that he entered in. He was in a measure convicted, but not converted. How near one may be to the Kingdom without entering in is made awfully clear in Heb. vi., 4-6, R. V., where we are told of some who were enlightened, tasted the heavenly gift, were made partakers of the Holy Ghost, tasted the good word of God, and the powers of the age to come, and yet fell away. John x., 27-29; I John ii., 19; Phil. i., 6, and other passages make it unmistakably clear that the truly saved are forever saved; but Heb. vi., 4-6; x., 26-29; II Pet. ii., 20-22, tell us how much one may know and enjoy, and yet be lost; how very near one may be and yet not enter in. The Lord Jesus Christ is the only Saviour, and the only saved ones are those who are truly in Him.—Lesson Helper.

Owing to cut rates, a man recently rode from Dayton, Wyo. T., to St. Louis, 2,000 miles, for \$1.

Your Blood

Needs a good cleansing this spring in order to overcome the impurities which have accumulated during the winter, or which may be hereditary, and cause you much suffering. We confidently recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as the very best spring medicine. By its use the blood is purified, enriched and vitalized, that tired feeling is entirely overcome and the whole body given strength and vigor. The appetite is restored and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the kidneys and liver invigorated.

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Vivid Writing.

A little descriptive piece entitled "Over the Guns," from the Detroit Free Press, of which we give a paragraph, reminds us that great advertisers, like H. B. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's celebrated Safe Cure, might get a hint from it.

Here is the paragraph: "Shoot to the right or left, over the guns or under them. Strike where you will, but strike to destroy. Now the bell surges down, even to the windows of the old farm-house—now back under the apple trees and beyond them. Dead men are under the ponderous wheels of the guns, mad devils are slashing and shooting across the barrels. No one seems to know friend from foe. Shoot, slash, kill and—"

"But the bell is dissolved. The smoke is lifting, shrieks and screams grow fainter, and twenty or thirty living men pull the dead bodies away from the guns. Three hundred dead and wounded on the single acre. They tell of war and glory. Look over this hell's acre and find the latter." And in just as deadly a strife, though noiseless, are men falling at our right and left to-day. Is it war? Yes, war of the blood. Blood loaded with poison through imperfect kidney action. And there is no power to stop this awful slaughter! Yes, Warner's Safe Cure, a tried specific, a panacea that has brought life and hope to hundreds of thousands of dying men and women.

Be enlisted, therefore, in the great army of living men and women who have been rescued from disease and premature death, and be eternally grateful that the means of life can so easily be yours.

A Faithful Feathered Pet.

The keenness of vision and the perceptive faculties of the carrier pigeon have been noted in song and prose, but it is doubtful whether the most fanciful writer ever suggested the probability that the "angels of the air" could find their way to their homes after an absence of nine months. This has happened, however, and a bird owned in Pittsburgh by Mr. Hermann Haupt, of Sarah street, south side, is entitled to the distinction that belongs to the feat. The Dispatch, of Pittsburgh, says that one day in June of last year Mr. Haupt and several of his south side friends, who are pigeon fanciers, sent a large number of carrier pigeons to Richmond, Ind., on a trial trip. They were all excellent flyers, and had been away on a good many excursions of almost that distance. Among others Haupt sent the one which only returned the other day.

The pigeon is named Favorite, and it has a very good record as a fast and sure racer. Haupt was much astonished, therefore, that Favorite did not return the next day, but he was even more astonished when he saw the bird alight and walk into its own coop the other day. Haupt thinks that somebody caught the pigeon and locked it up, with a view of keeping it, and he values Favorite now more than ever.

Longest Aqueduct in the World.

The longest aqueduct in the world is the Vyrwy Lake Aqueduct, which brings the water supply of Liverpool from the mountains of North Wales. From the lake to the distributing reservoirs is a distance of 68 miles; to the town hall at Liverpool 77 miles. The reservoir is an ancient lake basin, cut out by glacial action, and the site a picturesque Welsh village. Nature's original rampart has been restored by a mass of solid masonry 1172 feet long and 120 feet thick at the base. The water passes into the aqueduct through a tower, where it is strained of all organic impurities.

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FOR SALE.—1,900 Acres Timber Land in Tucker County, Va., near Hendricks, on W. Va. & R. R. Heavily timbered; Poplar, Ash, Oak, Chestnut, etc. Price \$15.00 per acre. Title perfect. Address E. W. McNEILL, Old Fields, Hardy Co., W. Va.

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CAUTION

The man who has invested from three to five dollars in a Rubber Coat, and at his first half hour's experience in a storm finds to his sorrow that it is hardly a better protection than a mosquito netting, not only feels chagrined at being so badly taken in, but also feels if he does not look exactly like a fool.

Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER. Does not have the FISH BRAND, send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. TOWERS, 28 West 23rd St., Boston, Mass.

A WET HEN

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If your stockpacer has not the FISH BRAND, send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. TOWERS, 28 West 23rd St., Boston, Mass.

Eiffel Tower Elevators.

The Eiffel Tower, at the Paris Exposition, has enough elevators to take 2850 persons up to the first story and 750 persons to the top in an hour, and counting all the stairs five thousand visitors can be admitted to the tower every sixty minutes. By means of the two elevators one can reach the apex in five minutes. As to the means required for that result it is estimated at four hundred horsepower. There is consequently installed at the foot of the tower a pump of four hundred horse-power, which will send to the upper reservoirs all the water required. So, you see, the going up "as high as the sky," not to mention the coming down again, will not be the least interesting of the many industrial incidents of which the Champ de Mars will soon afford us the spectacle.—San Francisco Chronicle.

No Chemicals.

IN THESE DAYS when food adulteration is so common, it is a comfort to find an article for the table that is thoroughly reliable. Walter Baker & Co.'s breakfast cocoa is eminent in this limited class. No chemicals are used in its manufacture and it is absolutely pure. It forms moreover a delicious and healthful drink, as refreshing and more nutritious than tea or coffee, and free from the injurious effects that those beverages sometimes produce. And it is very cheap withal. The house of Walter Baker & Co. has maintained for more than 100 years a great and honored reputation by the excellence and purity of its manufactures.

THERE will be about ninety vacancies this year at the United States Naval Academy.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balm, for Coughs and Colds, does it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle free, that they may try it before purchasing. The Large Bottles are 50c and \$1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

AN Australian experiment of shipping oranges to London proved very successful.

For Rickets, Marasmus, and Wasting Disorders of Children.

SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is unequalled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing, and have been more than pleased with the results, as in every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. MAIN, M.D., New York.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Reply to H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

REMARKABLE CASE.

For two years I had rheumatism so bad that it disabled me for work and confined me to my bed for a whole year, during which time I could not even raise my hands to my head, and for 3 months could not move myself in bed, was reduced in flesh from 150 to 88 lbs. Was treated by best physicians, only to grow worse. Finally I took Swift's Specific, and soon began to improve. After a while was at my work, and for the past five months have been as well as I ever was—all from the effects of Swift's Specific.

JOHN RAY, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Books on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. "SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Ohio IMPROVED Chesters

WARRANTED CHOLERA PROOF. EXPRESS PREPAID. WINS 1ST PRIZES IN U. S. & FOREIGN CONTESTS. 2 WEIGHED 2808 LBS. SEND FOR DESCRIPTION A PRICE LIST. Write to J. B. SILVER CO., CLEVELAND, O. (This company sold 1000 head for breeding purposes in 1887. Send for facts and mention this paper.)

A GOOD LIVING FOR EVERY MAN WILLING TO WORK. GOOD PAY!

Write to W. & T. Smith, Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y. for terms. Unexcelled facilities. Many valuable specialties. One of the largest and best-known nurseries in the country. GENEVA NURSERY. Established 1846.

CONSUMPTION

Have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free to any sufferer, and a valuable treatise on the disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. BLOOM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD. Sold Everywhere.

WE guarantee no other LAWN MOWER

will do the work of the FRAZER LAWN MOWER. Write to J. A. LLOYD & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34; round 14 Fills.

I prescribe and fully endorse the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., New York.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

Best in the world. Examine his \$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. \$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE. \$3.50 POLICE and FARMERS' SHOE. \$2.50 EXTRA WELT SHOE. \$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE. \$2.00 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting. If any dealer says he has the W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES without name and price, stamped on bottom, put him down as a fraud. If not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

CAUTION

The man who has invested from three to five dollars in a Rubber Coat, and at his first half hour's experience in a storm finds to his sorrow that it is hardly a better protection than a mosquito

THE SAMOAN DISASTER.

Particulars About the Wrecking of Our Ships at Apia.

Survivors Bring the Story of the Great Calamity.

The steamer Alameda arrived in San Francisco bringing advices from Apia, Samoa, up to March 30.

The steamer stopped at the Samoan capital and took off many of the shipwrecked sailors.

Among those who came upon the Alameda were Chief Cadet Robert Stocker and Cadets Hibbs, Decker, Wells, Cloke, Sackland, Lejune, Wiley and Logan, and Dr. Cordes, all of the Vandalia. Lieutenant Ripley came on the Alameda, with thirty men, but stopped off at Honolulu.

The hurricane which cost so many lives at Samoa began about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, March 16, and lasted until Sunday at a little after 5 o'clock in the morning.

The Eber, the German vessel, was the first to be wrecked. She broke up in pieces in a few minutes, only one officer and four men being saved. Her guns, which were of great weight, probably assisted in smashing her so quickly.

Shortly afterward the Adler (German) also drifted on the same reef a little further westward. She was lifted high and dry, and is now lying on her port side high and dry, only a few feet of her side being under water at high tide. In all twenty men were lost from the Adler.

The United States steamer Nipsic was the next on the list of casualties. It was observable from the shore that she would not be able to hold out. She was drifting toward the reef, and at about nine o'clock she headed for the shore and just reached the points of the reef with her rudder, which was carried away, together with her stern post, but, by the skillful management of the captain and officers they succeeded in beaching her on the sand. Great credit is due for the manner in which the Nipsic was handled, for if she had gone on the reef a larger number of lives would undoubtedly have been lost.

As it is seven men were drowned, but all would have been saved if they had stuck to the ship.

Early in the morning the Olga collided with the Nipsic, doing the latter considerable damage, carrying away her smokestack, steam launch, whaleboat and part of her bulwarks. On account of the smokestack being broken off the furnaces would not draw to keep a full head of steam on. Excepting for this accident the Nipsic, which had powerful engines, might have rode out the gale in safety.

On Thursday morning the Nipsic was successfully floated out to her old anchorage. Her propeller is too much injured to be repaired in Samoa, and her rudder is gone.

The Vandalia was the most unfortunate vessel of the United States Squadron. She drifted, about 9 o'clock, near to the Callopie and the Olga came into collision with both. The Callopie struck her with great force on the port, doing considerable damage. The Vandalia still continued drifting almost in company with the Callopie, but the latter vessel, having lost nearly all her anchors, put full steam on and went steadily out to sea.

The captain of the Vandalia, seeing no hope of saving his ship, headed her for the shore, and in endeavoring to reach the sandy beach unfortunately struck the reef, and filled and sank before she could beach, within about fifty yards from the stern of the Nipsic.

The captain, paymaster, payclerk, lieutenant of marines and many men were washed overboard. The vessel was completely submerged, and all hands had to take to the rigging, where they remained until the Trenton was driven alongside about 8 o'clock in the night, when most of the officers and crew got on the Trenton, excepting Lieutenant Ripley, who jumped into the sea just before the mast gave way, and with great difficulty swam to the shore. He then procured a whaleboat, and, with the aid of Samoans, got a line out to the wreck. The loss of life in the Vandalia were the commander, three officers and thirty-nine seamen and marines.

The Trenton, meanwhile, was gradually coming closer to the land. She had her bridge ports broken in, which left an opening, and the sea came in great quantities through this opening and the hawse pipes, getting into the fires. This was unfortunately fatal to the chances of saving the Admiral's ship.

The engineers were unable to keep up steam. All hands were ordered to the pumps, which were kept constantly going all day. About 3 o'clock the Trenton had drifted down toward the Olga, which vessel was then about 500 yards from the reef. Both ships tried to avoid touching, but a collision was inevitable. The Olga's bow struck the Trenton on the quarter, opening a large breach and doing other damage, and the Olga's bow was smashed.

After the vessels cleared each other the Trenton drifted still further toward the reef, and one time held fairly well to her anchors; but at about 8 o'clock she dropped down just clear of the reef and on to the Vandalia. The Trenton's stern was aground. She was broadside on to the sunken vessel, and the poor fellows who had been on the Vandalia's yard about twelve hours got on to the Trenton, being assisted by the Admiral's crew with lines and other contrivances.

On Sunday morning boats were busily engaged all day in removing the men from the ship to the shore, which was accomplished without accident. All were removed before night. On Monday 250 Samoans from Mataafa's camp and the men-of-war sailors were working hard all day saving property from the Trenton, and several Samoans and sailors were also engaged working on the other ships ashore.

No lives were lost. The Trenton is a total wreck. One of the men was killed early in the morning of Saturday by being crushed among the timber after the collision. His name was Joseph Hewlett, a colored man.

The Olga, after slipping her cables and getting clear of the Trenton, managed to make headway against the sea for a short time, and hopes were entertained that this vessel, the last left adrift in the harbor, would be saved, but within half an hour she was run into one of the best positions for beaching in the harbor.

The Nipsic is fitted up with the Vandalia's funnel. Her rudder and stern post are gone, propeller bent and twisted.

The Trenton is hard and fast on the reef. Her bottom is full of holes and filled with water up to her gun deck. The crews have been working ten hours daily trying to save some of the rigging and personal effects and stores. The Vandalia is totally lost. Nothing can be saved from her.

Nearly every day since the wrecks of the German and American vessels bodies of the drowned are being washed up, greatly decomposed and unrecognizable.

Only forty of our dead sailors' bodies have been found off Apia. Some of our officers and men attended the German memorial service, but not a German was present at the American services.

steam on, but that her engines were not powerful enough to save her.

On the Tuesday following the disaster divers recovered the safe of the Vandalia, which contained \$40,000.

A rumor is current in Apia that the Admiral and Consuls are endeavoring to arrange matters between Mataafa and Tamasese, so as to induce them to return to their homes until after the Samoan conference.

There were some disgraceful scenes at Apia, it appears, after the terrible disaster in the harbor on March 16.

Some of the men rescued from the American and German war-vessels got drunk, and there was a good deal of feeling against the German sailors on the part of our men.

Captain Fritz, the senior German officer, when asked to help to restore order, begged to be excused, saying he was afraid the Americans would attack the German sailors. He further requested that the American officers should take full charge.

This was done, and the American sailors were not allowed to approach the lower part of the town, where the Germans had their headquarters. The next great question was how to get the news of the disaster to America and Europe. Frank Wilson was sent to Futuila Island, where he boarded the steamer Mariposa for Auckland, from whence he telegraphed the news.

The Callopie took on coal, and Thursday, March 19, after firing thirteen guns as a salute to Admiral Kimberly, sailed for Sydney.

Order was generally restored in Apia in a few days. A large force of Samoans succeeded in hauling off the Nipsic. The Trenton's sailors are temporarily quartered in tents in the middle of the town. The Vandalia's men are quartered near the American Consulate. The survivors of the German vessels are quartered in the German Trading Company's warehouse.

Most of the merchant vessels in the harbor at the time of the storm belonged to the German Trading Company.

Admiral Kimberly, commanding the American fleet, was the last to leave the Trenton, his flag-ship. He said he considered faulty construction of the Trenton's hawse-pipes as indirectly the cause of her wreck.

Within a few days of the storm a condition of things resembling order had been brought about. The marines and Mataafa's police had been actively at work in this direction.

The Germans and Americans held memorial services at different dates for the dead. At the German service Admiral Kimberly and other American officers attended.

Only about one-fourth of the bodies have been recovered. Some of these were badly mutilated. It was difficult to identify them, or even to tell the nationality, and it was finally determined to bury all at one spot together.

A body, thought to be that of Captain Schoonmaker, was found up the coast some miles distant from the immediate scene of the disaster.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

ITALY has seventy-one vessels.

MISSISSIPPI has 310,309 horses.

THE British navy has 827 vessels.

A SILK syndicate has been formed.

THE Mexican Congress has opened.

LONDON has upward of 14,000 policemen.

WE have a standing army of 25,000 men.

THE Treasury of Quebec, Canada, is empty.

DICKINSON COUNTY, Kan., has a cat ranch.

THE stock of petroleum is 17,000,000 barrels.

ENGLAND's flour trust has fallen through.

NATURAL GAS is being found in Arkansas.

THE total Mormon population of Utah is 153,911.

ITALY has opened its universities to women.

AN immense pine-straw trust has been organized.

LIBBY PRISON will soon be removed to Chicago.

PINEAPPLE culture in Florida yields \$400 per acre.

THE cotton crop of 1888 was the largest ever made.

CHINA has only 193 inhabitants to the square mile.

THE farms of Ohio are mortgaged for \$875,000,000.

THE Russians are building grain elevators on the Black Sea.

A CHINAMAN has been lecturing in favor of prohibition in Minnesota.

SOUTHERN lumber manufacturers have organized and put up prices.

THERE was never a season more favorable for the flow of maple sap.

SIX juvenile heirs and heiresses have been abducted within five months.

THE output of lumber this year will be twenty per cent. less than last.

THE range of observation from the top of the Eiffel Tower is forty miles.

THERE are 1965 foreign offices at the disposal of the State Department.

RAILROAD companies' statistics show that a very large business is being done.

THE revolt against the Germans in East Africa is spreading among the natives.

THE premium on gold in the Argentine Republic has reached sixty-four per cent.

THE logging season in the New England forests has been an unusually short one.

WILLIAM GLASS, of Verdala, Minn., recently ate five dozen eggs in thirty minutes.

MEXICO's exhibit in the Paris Exposition will include 12,000 specimens of minerals of various kinds.

GENERAL BOULANGER has made application to the Swiss Government for permission to reside in Geneva.

SEVERAL people have gone insane at Victoria, British Columbia, victims of the Salvation army excitement.

THE tobacco crop of Kentucky, which is now being put on the market, amounts to nearly 300,000,000 pounds.

SEVERAL young clergymen have been caught stealing Dr. Talmage's sermons, and new cases are reported almost daily.

TWO Vermont hunters trapped last winter, near Bradford, over 100 foxes, on which they received a State bounty of fifty cents on a fox.

THE debt of North Carolina has been reduced from \$18,277,000 to \$1,130,000, and the latter amount is now being refunded in new 4 per cents.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND acres of Government homesteads and pre-emptions have been taken by eager settlers at Great Falls, Montana, since January 1st.

THE United States Government, as a reward for his faithful services, has enrolled Washakie, the head chief of the Shoshone Indians in Wyoming, as a Government scout, with the pay of a regular soldier.

By an almost unanimous and a very enthusiastic vote the Farmers' Alliance of Georgia, representing 80,000 farmers, resolved that they would use cotton bagging for the haling of their cotton—and would not use jute under any circumstances.

HAVING taught himself Latin and written a creditable translation of the first six books of Virgil's "Æneid," Erastus Richardson, a Pawtucket (R. I.) bookkeeper, has now carried out a similar method of training in music, by learning the use of a violin and then making an instrument on which to play.

LATER NEWS.

GEORGE CALDER, proprietor of the Fulton Cotton Mill at Lancaster, Penn., has made an assignment. Liabilities \$150,000.

THE thirty wood acid manufacturers of the United States met in Binghamton, N. Y., and an association in the nature of a trust was formed.

INTENSE excitement was created in shipping circles at New York on Saturday by the receipt of a dispatch announcing that the Danish steamer Danmark, of the Thingvalla line, had been passed in mid-ocean in a wrecked condition, with no one on board. The Danmark had sailed from Denmark with 732 souls—of whom 650 were passengers—on board. The agents of the line at New York believed that the people on board had all been picked up by a passing vessel.

LUMBERTON, Ala., fifty-five miles north of Mobile, has been totally destroyed by fire.

AN extremely malignant and mysterious disease resembling in some respects scarlet fever has broken out in Illinois. A dozen cases have proved fatal. The disease usually runs its course within thirty-six hours.

MEREDITH STANLEY jumped from the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bridge over the Kentucky River. The height of the bridge is 285 feet. He jumped into twelve feet of water and was uninjured.

THE "Orange Belt" Railroad, from St. Petersburg, on Tampa Bay (154 miles) to Sanford, Fla., has been formally opened.

THE world's conference of the Latter Day Saints or Mormons at St. Joseph, Mo., has adjourned. The next conference will be held April 6, 1890, at Lamar, Iowa.

LAW PRINCE, colored, of Savannah, Ga., in a fit of religious frenzy, killed his four-year-old child.

THE United States Grand Jury at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, have found twenty-five indictments against William Harned, ex-Special Deputy Collector; eleven against Herbert F. Beecher, ex-Treasury Agent, and twelve against Quincy A. Brooks for stealing from the Government.

THE President made the following appointments: Henry S. White, of West Virginia, to be Marshal of that State; Lyman E. Knapp, of Middlebury, Vt., to be Governor of Alaska; James P. Luca, of Dakota, to be Register of the land office at Rapid City, Dakota; Thomas W. Reed, Jr., of Washington Territory, to be Register of the land office at Seattle, Washington.

THE Secretary of State has been informed that the Government of the Argentine Republic will send delegates to the conference of American States to be held in Washington on the 4th of October next.

W. H. H. SMITH has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

HON. ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio, had a social conference with President Harrison at the White House.

THE French Senate, in full regalia, sitting at Luxembourg, began the trial of General Boulanger for sedition.

VIOLENT earthquakes were reported in Epirus, Greece.

THE American bark C. D. Bryant was seized by the Hawaiian Government at Honolulu for smuggling opium.

FOUR of the men arrested on the charge of being implicated in the derailment of President Diaz's train a few weeks ago, near Monterey, Mexico, have been shot. The execution was carried out very quietly.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL finished his speech in behalf of the Farnellites before the Farnell Commission.

AN explosion of gas occurred in the Grant Tunnel mine at Nanticoke, Penn., causing the instant death of Charles Hogas, a fire boss, and Evan Maddie, pump runner.

THE Commodore Bateman, a pilot boat, was cut in twain off the Georgia Banks, Nantucket, R. I., by the steamer Sueva, and Pilot John Handrau, of Brooklyn, and a colored cook named Harry Halford were drowned.

A CYCLONE struck the mining town of Beidler, Penn., and demolished six dwellings.

EX-CONGRESSMAN S. B. CHITTENDEN died at his home in Brooklyn. He was sixty-eight years old and was worth \$5,000,000.

JOHN P. USHER, of Kansas, Secretary of the Interior under President Lincoln, died at the University Hospital, in Philadelphia, while undergoing a surgical operation.

THE subscription for the Georgia Confederate Home, started at Atlanta, reached \$35,000 in a week's time.

JOHN JACKSON, President and proprietor of the St. Louis Grain Elevator Company, and a prominent and wealthy citizen, committed suicide by hanging in the office of the elevator.

EDDIE GALLERY, eleven years old, of Chicago, was accidentally shot and killed by his mother.

E. G. RATHBONE, of Cincinnati, has been appointed Chief of Postoffice Inspection.

THE total amount of bonds purchased to date under the circular of April 17, is \$185,783,500, of which \$55,993,550 were four per cents and \$79,792,500 were 4½ per cents. The total cost of these bonds was \$168,333,441, of which amount \$71,932,264 was paid for the four per cents and \$36,400,177 was paid for the 4½ per cents.

MRS. J. C. FEBEGER, wife of Admiral Febeger, of the United States Navy, was thrown from her carriage in Washington and killed.

THE Samoan Commissioners started for Berlin. Secretary Blaine's instructions insist on the maintenance of Samoan independence. The United States will pay no indemnity.

As a result of recent harbor improvements, Buenos Ayres now has a port sufficient for its commerce.



AN HONEST DRUGGIST,

when asked for the best blood-purifier, always recommends Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, because he knows it has by far the largest sale and gives the best satisfaction to his customers. Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from a common Blotch, or Eruption to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetters, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," "Fever Sores," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

Consumption, which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease.

WARRANTED.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the only medicine of its class that is guaranteed to benefit or cure, in all cases of diseases for which it is recommended, or the money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy. Sold by Druggists, at \$1.00, or six Bottles for \$5.00.

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CATARRH IN THE HEAD

is conquered by the cleansing, antiseptic, soothing and healing properties of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents, by druggists.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPE'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers. Labelled thus: JAMES EPPE & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER purchase one of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON revolvers. The finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. Manufactured in calibre 22, 32 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Constructed entirely of best quality wrought steel, carefully inspected for workmanship and accuracy. Do not be deceived by cheap imitations. The SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are all stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents and are guaranteed perfect in every detail. Insist upon having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descriptive catalogues and prices furnished upon application. SMITH & WESSON, Springfield, Mass.

Taylor's Hospital Cure for Catarrh

Warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded. Sold on ten days' trial. Price, complete \$2.50. For pamphlets and terms of sale address City Hall Pharmacy, No. 264 Broadway, New York.

MERCHANTS BUTCHERS STRADERS GENERALLY
WE WANT A GOOD MAN
TO PICK UP
LOCALITY
ON SATISFACTORY GUARANTEE
CASH FURNISHED
HYDE PARK
C. SPAGE, VERMONT U.S.

WANTED!

A reliable man in each county to take the agency for the most easily adapted and simplest Automatic Burglar Alarm on the market. Agents make from \$5 to \$25 per day. PORTABLE or STATIONARY. Can be added instantly. STEVEN WINDEM, High Road, The Verdict of every one who sees it: "The best Alarm I ever saw." Address with stamp, THE EXCELSIOR BURGLAR ALARM CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

JOHN W. MORRIS, Late Principal Examiner, U. S. Pension Bureau, Atty at Law, Washington, D. C., successfully prosecutes claims—original, increase, re-rating, widows', children's and dependent relatives'. Experience: 3 years in last war, is years in Pension Bureau, and attorney since then.

Free Masonry, Signs, Grips and Morgan's Fate by mail on receipt. Peoples Pub. Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Secrets

The Gold Hunters' Adventures in Australia, by Wm. H. Thomas.

An exciting story of two Yankee Adventurers in Australia, in the early days, when the discovery of gold attracted a motley crowd of rascals, during men: Bushrangers, "Take-or-Leave," Outlaws, and every variety of Adventure.

The most fascinating story of DANGER, EXCITEMENT, HARDSHIP and CONFLICT, ever written!

A splendid volume of 564 Pages, and 41 full page illustrations, with handsome Engraved Colored Cover. The Cheapest, Largest and most Fascinating of Books! PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS! Sold by all -newsdealers, or sent postpaid by publishers, ALEX. T. LOYD & CO., The Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

Send by Postal Note Coin, or one cent stamps.

The most certain and safe Pain REMEDY in the world that instantly stops the most excruciating pains. It is truly the great CONQUEROR OF PAIN, and has done more good than any known remedy.

For SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN in the CHEST or SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, or any other EXTERNAL PAIN, a few applications act like magic, causing the PAIN to INSTANTLY STOP.

FOR CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMATIONS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, COLIC in the CHEST, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAINS in the Small of the Back, etc., more extended, longer continued and repeated applications are necessary to effect a cure.

ALL INTERNAL PAINS (in the Bowels or Stomach), CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, FLATULENCE, FADING SPELLS, are relieved INSTANTLY and QUICKLY CURED by taking internally as directed. Sold by Druggists. Price, 50c.

RADWAY'S PILLS

THE Great Liver & Stomach Remedy

For the cure of all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS, PILES and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA,

SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH, BILIOUSNESS, will be avoided, and the food that is eaten contribute its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 25c. per box, or, on receipt of price, will be sent by mail. 5 boxes for One Dollar.

RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., N. Y.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST.

Are the BEST.

(Continued from first page.)

me when I think good to ask him I give a liberal salary."

"I believe I can fit you with just the article you require."

"From your description of him I will take him," said Ted, a few moments later, "especially as you think you can persuade him to come at once. Well," taking out his watch, I have a few things to arrange. It is now 7 o'clock; I should like to leave here a few minutes after 8. You see I have a long way to go, and not much time for it. I have a very heavy wager on this voyage."

"I will do the best I can," I assured him.

"Well," said Ted, "we will meet in this room again in a quarter of an hour; and if this friend of yours will go with me we will sleep on board to night, and be off before you are awake in the morning. Oh, by the by, Bob, Mrs. and Miss Spence are here. They are occupying No 10 sitting-room. Like you, they were snow-bound last night. Don't say anything about my starting off to-night. The old lady is such a fidgety dame."

"Fortune favors the brave," muttered I to myself, as I went to inform Paul of his danger and opportunity to escape.

"I have told Mr. Vercoe nothing of your previous history, but that you are a gentleman that has been unfortunate, and is in trouble," I said. "Tell him just what you like yourself, and when you like. I shall give him the number of your room; he is sure to be punctual. I shall see you no more," I added, holding out my hand. "No thanks, please. Remember the past. I will look after your mother and sister for the present."

"So far so good," thought I, as I was ushered into number ten.

"Wonders will never cease!" said Mrs. Spence, coming forward to greet me. "I was surprised at the hotel table to meet Mr. Vercoe, and now here is Mr. Lawson."

"Had it not been for Ted we should probably have slept in the same hotel and knew nothing of each other's presence here," I remarked, "perhaps have left to-morrow without seeing each other. I am overdue at Greystone Lodge, having been detained on account of the snowstorm."

"What a strange coincidence!" said Mrs. Spence. "We too are on our way to Graystone, and like you, were detained here for some hours, owing to the snow having drifted so as to render the roads impassable. And so you must leave us for a short time?" she went on as I rose to go. "I have ordered tea for half-past 8; come and take a cup with us, and bring Mr. Vercoe."

"I can't answer for him, but I shall be delighted to come myself," said I bowing to the ladies.

"Ten minutes late," growled Ted, as I entered the billiard-room. "Have you succeeded?"

"Yes. This is the number of my friend's room," said I handing him a slip of paper. "Now let us have a few strokes at billiards," I added.

We played very listlessly, talking, and now and then giving a ball a stroke.

"Eight o'clock, Bob," said Ted; and in walked the detective.

"Let's put more life into the game, Ted," said I, feeling terribly unstrung.

"Sorry to trouble you", sir, "observed the detective to me in a low voice, "but you have two ladies here. Can I see them?"

I raised my eyebrows in surprise.

"See my friends! What can you possibly mean, man?"

"Now, it is just this, Mr Lawson. I know the party for whom I am in search left York last night by the 7 o'clock express; I saw all the passengers but the two who were traveling with you. I must and will see them."

(Concluded next week.)

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A FATHER'S PRICE FOR HIS BOY.

Consider me not avaricious, my friends, if I tell you I have set a price on my boy. This is necessary from the fact that I live in a community that puts a price upon the boys, the girls, the youth, the manhood, and womanhood of that community. Then judge me not harshly until you have compared my price with that fixed by the community in which I live, and of which you and I form a part.

But, before giving you my price, perhaps a brief description of the boy may not be out of place. He is now just entering the teens, the same dear little boy whom we have nursed and dandled upon our knees, who has been the object of our love and devotion from his babyhood up to the present, and is now the pride of his father and the hope of his mother. He is in good physical health, with mental faculties all alert, quick to discern between right and wrong, easily imbibing correct moral principles. In short, is a fair specimen physically, mentally, and morally, of the youth of this community, which, in its organized capacity treats him and all others as proper subjects for barter and sale. Perhaps, you may ask me by whom are they put in the market, who are the buyers, when, where, and how is this infernal traffic carried on against the laws of God and man? Well, I'll tell you who, when, where, and how on one condition: that is, if you will do all in your power to put a stop to it. They are put on market by the lawmaking power of this country, this state and this municipality, by fixing a price, a valuable consideration—a license fee, upon the payment of which a man is permitted to do, is licensed, and granted the privilege to do that which he had no right to do until he bought the privilege. Now, it is clear that something is sold by one party—the community, or the lawmaking power—and bought by another party, the individual who intends to use what he has bought; and that is the privilege to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The permission to set up a bar and sell liquors in this way means the enticing, enslaving, the moral degradation, the mental wreck, the physical ruin and death of somebody's boy in the vicinity where it exists. It means a chance at a hundred boys with a certainty that more than one will be ensnared and degraded. When the license is granted, the grantors know this fact as well as they know that day follows night, and yet for the consideration—the permission is granted—the license is given. Is not this clearly the sale of somebody's boy—together with his health, his integrity, his intelligence, his moral sensibilities, his very life and all there is of him or in him? And while it is a sale of somebody's boy who is to be sacrificed to fill the capricious maw of, this monster which thrives upon misery, degradation, and woe, it is the establishment of a shooting alley in my neighborhood, and my boy (being human, and no better or stronger than thousands who have fallen) is set up as a target at whom this skillful, fiendish archer is permitted to shoot his poisoned arrows with an absolute certainty of bringing some one down.

And I am asked by a Christian community—at least by the lawmakers of what is called a Christian people—how much I want for my consent to this bargain, my assent to this contract, my signature to this compact with Satan and agreement with hell, how high shall the license be, what shall be the fee? Oh, shame! that in this enlightened age such a question can be asked! I answer, oh! ye rum-sellers, go gather in your ill-gotten gain for a thousand years, pile up your gold until it is so high that it casts a dark and dismal shadow over the highest mountain peak, and lay it at my feet and you have not tempted me. Go, bring from among your kindred as many victims as you have made in ours—as many desolated homes, as many bitter tears, as many heart-sobs—eye for eye, tooth for tooth, blood for blood, soul for soul—and you have only strengthened my resolution not to sell. You don't wish to buy at such a price? But wait; I have not told you all. Before you get my signature to this hellish compact, you must, at the peril of your life, sever my right arm from my body, disconnect it from my heart and brain, before these fingers will sign your league with death. This is my price, Mr. Rummy, and these are my terms. No sale, you say? Very good. No sale, no saloon.

Now, I want every man to take a pencil and do some figuring. Count the number of persons in your vicinity who are subject to the evils of the saloon you have allowed to be established there for the sum of \$250. Divide this amount by the number of persons so counted, and you have got the price of each one of your boys and girls, the price at which you are willing to risk their health, their happiness, their lives, and their souls, as well as your own. Do you think the price is high enough? Is your estimate of human life and happiness so low as to be satisfied with the figures you have obtained by this operation? If so, let me remind you that we and our neighbors—the very ones who are subject to the curses arising from the saloon—furnish the money, and ten times more, with which the liquor dealer buys the privilege to do all he can to degrade you and your children. As a business transaction, I want you to turn this over in your mind, and tell me if you are not tired of being swindled and cheated in this way.

—An oculist gives the following excellent advice about the eyes: "Keep a shade over your lamp or gasburner. Never read or sew immediately in front of the light of the window or door; it is best, if possible, always to let the light fall obliquely over the left shoulder. Never sleep so that on first awakening the light from the window falls upon the eyes. Never begin to sew, read, write, until a few minutes after coming from darkness into light. Do not use your eyes by light so poor that it requires an effort to tell whether it is twilight or only a cloudy or foggy day. Finally, the moment you feel that you want to rub your eyes, stop using them. You have done enough work with them for the time being."